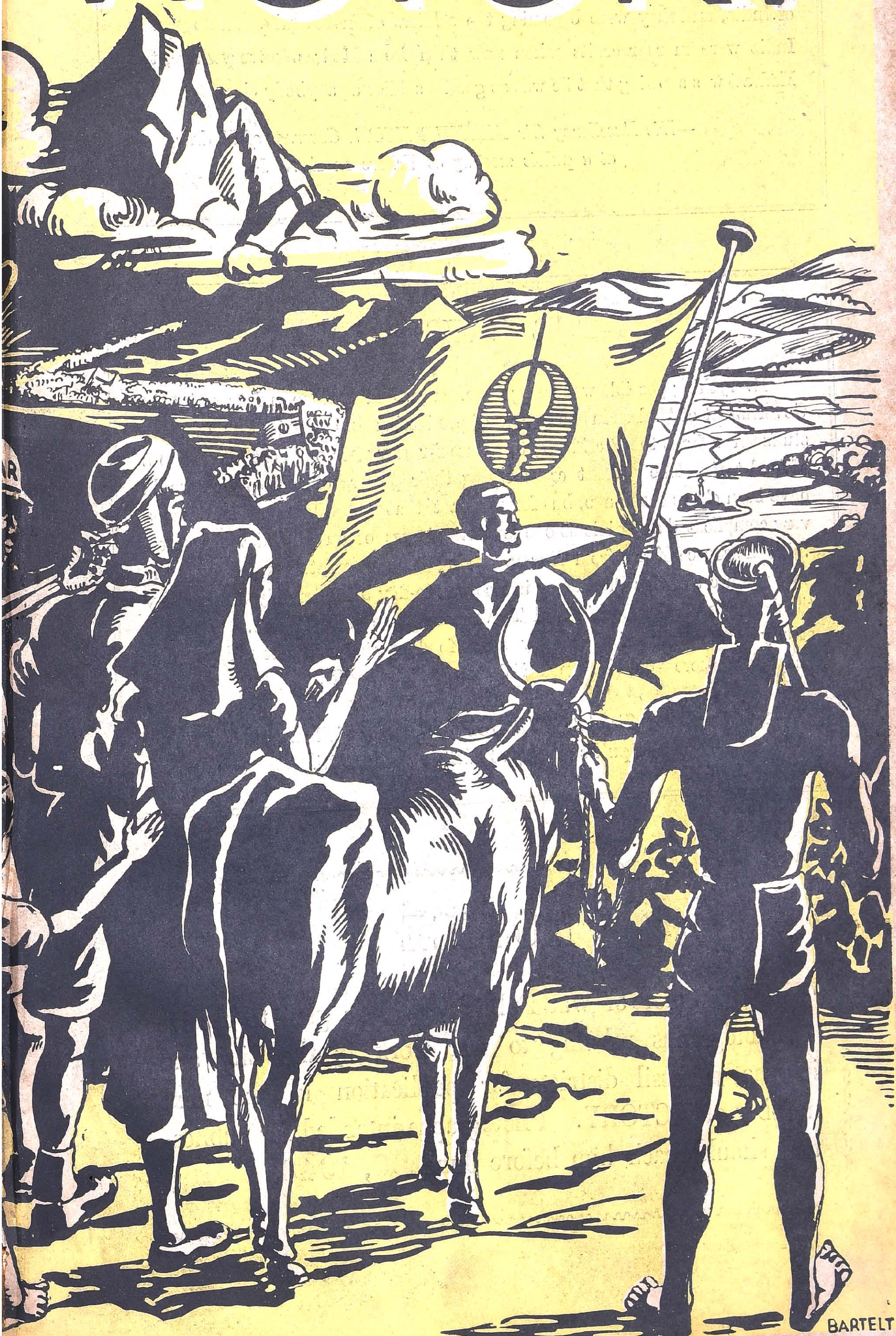
Registered No. M-4431.

A MONTHLY BULLETIN RECORDING THE MADRAS WAR EFFORT

# VICTORY




MAY 1943

VOL. II—No.9

## MADRAS ON THE MILITARY MAP

People were now coming forward in thousands willingly without compulsion to serve in the various branches of the armed forces. Madras was at present on the military map. Years ago, Madrasis were the soldiers of India, and they were becoming the soldiers of India again. In no part of India were more recruits taken now than from Madras. Everywhere, the Madrasi was showing that he was as good a soldier as anybody else.

*—His Excellency Sir ARTHUR HOPE, Governor of Madras, at a public meeting at Vellore on April 14.*

## BETTER DAYS AHEAD

Everything possible was being done, and would be done in future, by the Government of Madras in the matter of production and distribution of foodstuffs throughout the Presidency to ensure for every person his required quota of foodstuffs. The present crisis trying their powers of forbearance would have been cleared long ago, but for the fact that the whole problem was a very complicated and difficult one involving issues of an all-India character. With the source of rice from Burma having been completely ruled out, the poor resources of this Presidency in rice was to-day being terribly strained by the demands of the Cochin and Travancore States and Ceylon. With the steady development of the 'grow more food campaign', better days were ahead, and there would be a plentiful supply of foodstuffs.

*—His Excellency Sir ARTHUR HOPE, Governor of Madras, addressing a public meeting at Chittoor on April 15.*

## NOTICE

THE Director of War Publicity will be glad to receive photographs relating to war work in the City and in the mofussil districts for publication in the next number of VICTORY. Photographs intended for publication should reach him before June 20, 1943.

# VICTORY

## A Review of the Madras War Effort for April 1943

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## Madras Governor's War Fund

### Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as on 26th April 1943

*Receipts.*

From districts as under (including amounts previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund)—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coimbatore | 17,13,862 | 7 | 5 |
| West Godavari | 16,57,929 | 7 | 4 |
| Madras | 15,75,343 | 0 | 9 |
| East Godavari | 14,51,250 | 0 | 8 |
| Kistna | 12,56,566 | 14 | 7 |
| Ramnad | 12,44,0[illegible]1 | 4 | 5 |
| Tanjore | 12,19,379 | 9 | 7 |
| Guntur | 11,80,889 | 13 | 10 |
| Vizagapatam | 11,43,576 | 13 | 2 |
| Madura | 11,14,006 | 13 | 5 |
| Tinnevelly | 11,05,290 | 6 | 9 |
| Kurnool | 8,92,536 | 11 | 4 |
| Salem | 8,84,717 | 0 | 2 |
| North Arcot | 8,76,0 0 | 14 | 2 |
| Nellore | 8,43,946 | 3 | 11 |
| Malabar | 7,69,428 | 11 | 8 |
| Chingleput | 7,58,376 | 15 | 9 |
| Trichinopoly | 7,24,079 | 2 | 4 |
| South Kanara | 7,12,963 | 11 | 6 |
| South Arcot | 4,74,876 | 10 | 10 |
| Cuddapah | 4,32,400 | 1 | 5 |
| Nilgiris | 4,16,255 | 12 | 10 |
| Bellary | 3,96,916 | 11 | 10 |
| Chittoor | 3,93,540 | 7 | 5 |
| Anantapur | 3,85,730 | 8 | 10 |
| Travancore | 7 ,184 | 12 | 2 |
| Bangalore—Mysore—Coorg | 23,363 | 15 | 9 |
| | 2,37,21,485 | 3 | 10 |

*Disbursements.*

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund | 2,52,060 | 13 | 6 |
| By the Madras Governor's War Fund :— | | | |
| To Air Ministry, London, for cost of aircraft for Madras Squadrons | 1,72,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To specific charities and to Joint War Charities Committee in accordance with the wishes of donors | 17,96,369 | 1 | 9 |
| To Indian Air Force | 15,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To Government of India (Defence Department) for purchase of Armoured Carriers | 4,10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To Madras Flying Club on account of scholarships, trainer aircraft parachutes and other equipment and for training flying instructors, etc. | 3,08,971 | 3 | 1 |

*Disbursements—cont.*

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purpose Fund, etc., for Indian Defence Purposes earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors | 13,034 | 5 | 6 |
| To Relief of Evacuees | 99,244 | 6 | 5 |
| To Salvation Army for the entertainment of and supply of meals to troops | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To purchase of motor boat, station wagon, etc., from amounts earmarked for M. & S.M. Railway Rayapuram District Armoured Car Fund | 8,600 | 0 | 0 |
| To Joint War Charities Committee on account of "Amenities for Troops" earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors | 3,36,460 | 10 | 4 |
| Total disbursements. | 2,19,77,740 | 8 | 7 |
| Balance | 17,43,744 | 11 | 3 |
| | 2,37,21,485 | 3 | 10 |

### Madras Presidency : Subscription to Defence Loans

| | RS. | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Total investments up to 27th March 1943 | | 6,86,43,349 |
| During the period 2 th March to 1st May 1943— | | |
| 3 per cent Third Defence Loan (1951–4) | 21,97,500 | .. |
| Defence Savings Certificates | 2,85,300 | 24,82,800 |
| Total amount deposited in the Post Office Defence Savings Bank up to 31st March 1943. | | 5,43,973 |
| Total | | 7,16,70,122 |

### Amenities for Troops Fund

*ANANTAPUR.*—A sum of Rs. 40,319–12–3 was collected during April for the Amenities for Troops Fund.

*ARCOT (NORTH).*—During this month, a vigorous drive was made to collect funds for Amenities for Troops Fund and it is with great pleasure we record that a sum of Rs. 1,25,250 was presented to His Excellency for the Troops Fund during his visit to Vellore on April 14.

The following collections were made for the Fund in the fortnight ended April 30 by the following War Committees: North Arcot District War Committee, Rs. 184–8–0; the Divisional War Committee, Vellore, Rs. 36–9–0; the Divisional War Committee, Tiruppattur, Rs. 20; the Divisional War Committee, Ranipet, Rs. 165. Total Rs. 406–1–0.

*BELLARY*.—Attempts are being made by the Revenue Divisional Officers to raise funds for the Amenities for Troops Fund by approaching the public for individual donations and by organizing entertainments in selected towns. A sum of Rs. 2,270 in Hospet taluk, Rs. 250 in Hadagalli taluk and Rs. 1,101 in Kudligi taluk were collected during the month.

*CHINGLEPUT*.—Entertainments in aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund were held in the following places: Entertainment at the Anderson High School, Conjeeveram, on April 5; Bharatanattyam at Ponneri on April 4; a benefit performance at Thirumalai Talkies, Chingleput, on April 16. All these were well-attended and much appreciated by the public. The collections were credited to Amenities for Troops Fund. The District War Committee continued to send second-hand books and magazines for the use of troops.

*CUDDAPAH*.—A sum of Rs. 2,167–14–0 was collected towards the Amenities for Troops Fund during the month.

*KURNOOL*.—A sum of Rs. 2,035 was collected and credited to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 497–3–0 was earmarked for Amenities for Troops Fund. A Fancy Fair and Fete was held on April 3 in aid of the Fund. A sum of Rs. 1,747–7–9 has been realized till now.

*MADURA*.—The Tahsildar, Nilakotta, organized a music performance on April 25 for the benefit of the Amenities for Troops Fund. He has remitted up till now Rs. 5,882 and hopes to remit Rs. 2,000 more.

## Other Activities

*COIMBATORE*.—Defence Savings Certificates were sold for Rs. 69,020. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was contributed by the Tirumurti Mills towards the purchase of Defence Bonds. A sum of Rs. 500 in Coimbatore Division and a sum of Rs. 500 in Pollachi Division were realized for the purchase of Defence Bonds.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Erode and Mettupalaiyam on April 17. A purse containing Rs. 60,005 was presented to His Excellency the Governor.

*KURNOOL*.—Three more benefit performances were arranged in aid of His Excellency the Governor's War Fund in Markapur Division of this district. A drama "Madhuseva" will be enacted by the Markapur amateurs on May 8 at Kurnool and on May 9 at Nandyal.

*THE NILGIRIS*.—The Committee arranged for a Red Cross Flag Day. The Salvage Depot realized about Rs. 150 and the Victory shop at Ootacamund a sum of Rs. 3,000. Excellent work was turned out by the members of the committee and many hospital requisites, like khaki pullovers, mufflers, sleeping caps, socks, etc., were despatched.

RED CROSS AND AMENITIES SUB-COMMITTEE, THE NILGIRIS

**RED CROSS WEEK.**

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OOTACAMUND— | | | |
| Subscriptions | 938 | 2 | 3 |
| Flag Day | 757 | 3 | 4 |
| Woodside Dance Committee | 1,053 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2,748 | 5 | 7 |
| KOTAGIRI— | | | |
| Subscriptions | 1,951 | 12 | 0 |
| COONOOR— | | | |
| Subscriptions | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| ARUVANKADU— | | | |
| Flag Day | 593 | 0 | 0 |
| Red Cross and Amenities Sub-Committee | 1,646 | 14 | 5 |
| Late donations—The children of Forest Glen | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 7,003 | 12 | 0 |
| Proceeds Government House Dance, Ootacamund | 2,039 | 11 | 1 |
| Total | 9,043 | 7 | 1 |

*SOUTH KANARA*.—A benefit show was held at Kuradi in Udipi taluk in aid of the War Fund on April 24.

*TINNEVELLY*.—Among the notable collections during the month were: A sum of Rs. 793 remitted by the Tahsildar, Sankarankoil, towards the Red Cross Fund; a sum of Rs. 1,000 remitted by the Deputy Tahsildar, Vilattikulam, towards the Red Cross Fund; a sum of Rs. 100 contributed to the same fund by the Manager of Sivagiri Estate; a sum of Rs. 1,230–11–0 collected for the War Fund by the Tahsildar, Koilpatti.

In aid of the Second Recruitment Propaganda Conference and Fighting Forces Rally, a musical variety entertainment was held at the Palace de Wales on April 10. A sum of Rs. 3,415 has been realized till the end of April.

*TANJORE*.—A sum of Rs. 11,048–1–10 was credited towards His Excellency the Governor's War Fund and Amenities for Troops Fund and the Indian Red Cross Fund during the month. The total collection up to the end of April is Rs. 12,12,019–3–11.

## His Excellency the Governor's Tour

En route from Madras to Ootacamund, His Excellency the Governor visited Arcot, Vellore, Chittoor, Salem, Mettur, Erode and Mettupalaiyam, between April 14 and 17. His Excellency addressed meetings at the places of halt, drove publicly through the principal thoroughfares of the towns visited, and granted interviews to leading non-officials.

Addressing public meetings at Arcot and at Vellore on April 14, His Excellency thanked the people of North Arcot district for their co-operation in the prosecution of the war and referred in particular to the enviable reputation the district enjoyed by having provided large numbers of recruits for the Army.

At Chittoor, on April 15, His Excellency addressed a joint public meeting of the citizens of the town and the members of the District War Committee, and referred to the defence of India, the food problem, and the war situation in general.

From Chittoor His Excellency proceeded to Salem where, on April 16, he presented the insignia of Indian titles, laid the foundation stone of the new buildings for the Salem College, and addressed a public meeting. In his speech His Excellency praised the people of the district for their part in the war effort, not only in the matter of money contributions, but also in recruitment, propaganda and the general public spirit. His Excellency also referred to the war situation as a whole and appealed to all to continue their efforts with unflagging energy.

On the afternoon of April 16, His Excellency motored to Mettur where he inspected war technicians undergoing training in the Public Works Department Workshops, and the Mettur Power House and Dam.

On April 17, His Excellency motored to Erode and addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of the Divisional War Committee, after presenting the insignia of titles. In his address, His Excellency spoke on the subject of the war and assured his audience that in so far as the food problem was concerned everything was being done to ensure the equitable distribution of foodstuffs.

On the afternoon of April 17, His Excellency motored from Erode to Mettupalaiyam and addressed a public meeting, when he appealed to the people to co-operate in the war effort.

During the tour, substantial sums of money were presented to His Excellency for providing aminities for troops, the principal amounts being Rs. 1,25,250 at Vellore; Rs. 2,50,000 at Salem; Rs. 60,005 at Erode, and Rs. 15,000 at Mettupalaiyam.

# National War Front Activities

## Propaganda Meetings

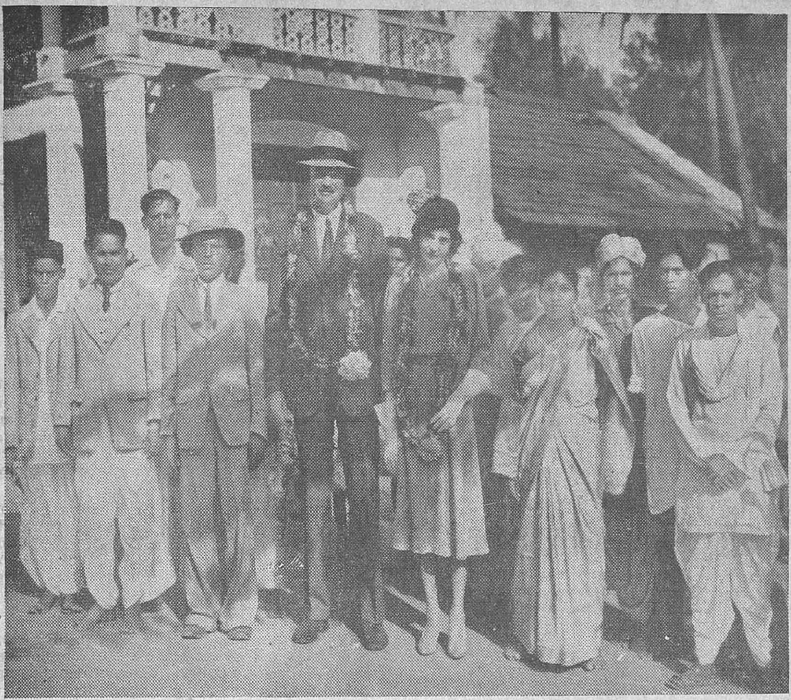
*MADRAS CITY*.—The total number of meetings held in the City of Madras duri g April was 77. The City Orga izer addressed nearly 40 of these meetings.

The Lecturer addressed altogether 40 meetings. He helped the City Organizer at the Red Cross Exhibition held at the S.I.A.A.; in the special meetings held in various workshops and addressed by Military V.C.Os.; in the propaganda conducted in connexion with Grow More Food Campaign; at the opening of the National War Front fuel depots; at the cinema show held at the Civil Hospital and also at the Parents' Day meeting of the Corporation Girls' School, Tiruvateeswaranpet.

The pamphlets "Why can't he mind his business", "Technicians for the Indian Army", "War in Pictures No. 23", "Nations at War—No. 1 China", Grow More Food and Red Cross and St. John Amb lance Brigade leaflets and the Tamil pamphlets "Britain has fulfilled her promises", were widely distributed. "Hoarders are Public Enemies" posters were displayed in prominent places in the city.

The Red Cross Society arranged for a Red Cross Week and held the celebrations in the S.I.A.A. grounds in order both to popularize the movement and to collect funds. The City Organizer helped in the celebrations by acting as commentator to the public.

Another series of lectures for workers engaged in producing war material were delivered in April. These meetings were addressed by Military V.O.Cs., the object underlying being to bring into contact those producing



*THEIR EXCELLENCIES' VISIT TO MANGALORE.—His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope and the Honourable Lady Hope paid a visit to Mangalore on March 17. With Their Excellencies in the photo are seen members of the Scheduled Classes.*

war material with those using the same. The City Organizer and the District Lecturer were present at these special meetings and also addressed these gatherings along with V.C.Os. These lectures were highly appreciated by the workers and it is proposed, if feasible, to hold a similar series in the coming months.

Another aspect of the work that the National War Front is doing is, propaganda in connexion with the "Grow More Food" campaign. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the van goes round the city and talks are given in diverse centres on the importance of growing more food in kitchen and home gardens, and how this would help to keep down prices. Vegetables grown in the Government House gardens are then sold to the poor at cost price and in retail.

The National War Front, which has always been on the alert to devise ways and means by which it can help the masses and thereby gain their loyalty and support, was long aware that the poorer section of people of the city of Madras was finding it extremely difficult to get firewood. Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, the Collector of Madras and Rao Sahib Albert Jesudasen, City Organizer, have been going round the city and studying the problem. As a result, on April 12, the first National War Front firewood depot was opened by Sir George Boag at 74-A, Peters Road, Royapetta. Firewood is sold here at market rates and in small quantities in order specially to help the poor. On April 22 the second depot was opened at Rayapuram by Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. These depots are being run in localities inhabited by the working classes and poor people.

The method of carrying on war propaganda by means of cinema film has been found to be very popular. This month, a cinema show was arranged at the Civmil Hostel at Thegarayanagar. There was suitable commentary and the whole show was much appreciated. The City Organizer was asked to preside and the District Lecturer was asked to address the Parents' Day Meetings of the Corporation Girls' School at Tiruvatteeswaranpet.

## Provincial Songs Publicity Officer

Mr. K. M. Balasubramaniam, District Organizer, National War Front, Coimbatore, who has been appointed Provincial Songs Publicity Organizer for this Presidency, joined duty at Madras on April 28.

*ANANTAPUR.*—Intensive propaganda was carried on in villages and towns by the District Organiser and other members of the National War Front and also by the touring officers of the Revenue Department. The members of the family of the soldiers serving overseas were helped by the above officers in getting foodstuffs at fair prices.

*ARCOT (NORTH).*—The outstanding event of this month was His Excellency's visit to Arcot and Vellore on April 14. He addressed public meetings at both the places. His speeches were inspiring and encouraging and they had a salutary effect on the morale of the people.

The District Organizer toured a part of Vellore and Gudiyattam taluks during the month and visited eleven Reading Circles and had informal talks with the ryots on the war and food problem. On April 14, he translated His Excellency's speech into Tamil at Vellore. On April 25, a public meeting was addressed at Chengam by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and Mr. M. B. Rengaswami Reddiyar. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, opened a war publicity Reading Room, when he and the District Lecturer, Mr. S. M. Kamaluddin, addressed a public meeting. Pandithai Narayani Ammal, Lady Lecturer, also spoke at that meeting. Both at the ryots' conference on the termination of jamabandi at Wandiwash and at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Co-operative Society on April 11, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, explained the developments of the present war.

The District Lecturer toured a part of Vellore taluk, Gudiyattam and Tiruppattur taluks, with the propaganda van and addressed large public meetings on the war. He inspected seven Reading Circles during his tour. On April 21, he delivered the valedictory address of the Literary Association of Board High School, Kulittalai. The Lady Lecturer, Pandithai Narayani Ammal, visited Arcot, Ranipet, Walajah, Kaveripakkam and Arkonam during the month. On April 28, she spoke at a meeting of women held under the auspices of the Mothers' Association at Thorappady. The Additional Lady Lecturer, Miss Yakoot Begum, addressed a meeting on the war at the Government Secondary and Training School on April 2 and she spoke at a similar meeting at St. Mary's Convent School, Vellore. She addressed in Urdu six meetings of Muslim women at Vellore, besides giving talks to people on the war at ladies' clubs, ashrams and schools.

The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Vellore, visited 14 villages and inspected eight Reading Circles and addressed two public meetings. The Honorary Divisional Organizer of Cheyyar visited eight villages, inspected five Reading Circles and addressed four public meetings. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Tiruvannamalai, visited five Reading Circles and addressed three public meetings during the month. He also visited 35 villages and had informal talks with the ryots. The Taluk Propagandists also carried on propaganda among the village folk. The propaganda van gave shows which were much appreciated.

*ARCOT (SOUTH).*—During the month, a propaganda meeting was held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, at Kattumannargudi, when Mr. L. K. Govindarajalu Nayudu of the Annamalai University and Member of the District War Committee, addressed the audience. The District Organizer toured 22 days and addressed 11 public meetings in 11 villages. The propaganda van exhibited war films and the District Lecturer explained the films at the shows. The District Organizer arranged a

show at Mailam at the Panguni Uthiram festival and at Villupuram at the Lakshadeepam festival. The Honorary Taluk Organizers and the Taluk Propagandists visited a number of villages. The Collector presided over a combined A.R.P. and war meeting held on April 3 at Cuddalore.

*BELLARY*.—Under the auspices of the District War Committee, a public meeting was held in the Wardlaw High School Hall on April 13. Mr. G. W. Priestley, I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, presided. Mr. I. M. Fraser, I.C.S., Collector of Bellary, introduced Captain K. Mariswamappa, M.C., I.M.S., who gave a talk on his "War Experiences". A propaganda Sub-Committee meeting was also held at Victory House. Mr. I. M. Fraser, I.C.S., presided and Mr. T. H. M. Chendrasekhara Sastri addressed the meeting. The Hospet Divisional War Committee met twice during the month.

The staff of the National War Front held three special meetings at Hospet and Bellary. At the meeting held at Hospet on April 12, Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, presided and Rao Bahadur J. C. Ryan, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, delivered a lecture on "War and Co-operation". Another public meeting was held on April 30, to celebrate the final day of the Food Production Week, when Mr. I. M. Fraser, I.C.S., Collector, presided. At the annual car festival at Hampi which lasted for one week from April 17 to 23 (and at which there was a congregation of 20,000 pilgrims from all parts of Southern India), intensive propaganda was carried on by the District Organizer, Honorary Divisional Organizers and others.

In addition to the meetings held at Hampi and Dyvamdinne car festivals, seven meetings were held by the District Organizer, 14 by the District Lecturer and 6, 6 and 3 by the Honorary Divisional Organizers of Bellary, Harapanahalli and Adoni, respectively. All the information bureaux are doing good work.

*CHINGLEPUT*.—Propaganda meetings were held in the district by the members of the Divisional War Committee in close co-operation with the National War Front staff in accordance with the programme drawn in advance by the Presidents of the Divisional War Committees and the District Organiser, National War Front, Saidapet. All these meetings were widely advertised and largely attended. Mr. M. R. Srinivasa Rao addressed the meetings held at Saidapet, Alandur, Red Hills, and Tambaram. Mr. G. Krishnamurthi, J.P., addressed meetings at Avadi, Konnucheri, Tiruvottiyur, Naravarikuppam and Aminjikarai. Posters were displayed and leaflets distributed. Lantern slides and war films were exhibited.

The District Organiser concentrated his attention on Saidapet taluk during the major portion of this month. Propaganda was carried on mostly among the workmen and fisherman community. The fisherman community, as a whole, show great enthusiasm and determination to help war efforts. On April 16 Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, presided over a meeting of fishermen at Tiruvanmayur. Captain "X" addressed meetings at Tiruvottiyur, Tiruvanmayur and Conjeeveram. The District Organizer inspected four centres of Village Security Scheme. A new centre was formed at Cheyyur and 20 persons were selected by the District Organizer. The District Organizer inspected four Reading Circles and addressed eight meetings in the month. The meeting at Conjeeveram was attended by 1,500 people.

The District Lecturer toured 20 days and addressed 12 meetings. He inspected some of the Reading Circles. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Sriperumbudur, toured 19 days and addressed 19 meetings. He formed 15 National War Front Committees and inspected 19 Reading Circles. Mr. T. Shanmugam Pillai of Tiruvottiyur presided over a few meetings and gave talks. Mr. Ananthachariar of Conjeeveram also continued to do good work during the month under review. The taluk propagandists continue to do good work. They formed 48 village committees and inspected 86 Reading Circles. About 88 meetings were addressed by them. The pamphlets and posters sent to them were all widely distributed throughout the district.

*COIMBATORE*.—Mr. K. M. Balasubramaniam, District Organizer, addressed 12 huge public meetings during April and inspected nine Reading Circles. He toured the taluks of Coimbatore, Pollachi, Palladam, Erode and Dharapuram. He addressed three large meetings in three important villages in the Village Defence Scheme area. He was presented with an address of welcome at one of the three places—Kandegoundanchavadi. He was presented with another address of welcome at Kanjikovil. The District Organizer also received spontaneous purses of Rs. 86, Rs. 101 and Rs. 125 at Merkupathi, Kanjikovil and Vellodu, respectively.

The District Lecturer, Mr. A. Sithian, toured 19 days during April. He addressed 14 public meetings and inspected 17 Reading Circles. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Palladam, Mr. T. R. Sundaram Pillai, presided over a public meeting at Merkupathi, addressed a public meeting at Tiruppur and induced people to purchase Defence Savings certificates. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Coimbatore, Mr. K. Nanjundiah, presided over a public meeting at Madampatti and exhorted people to purchase Defence Savings Certificates. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Avanashi, Mr. R. T. Naidu, addressed a public meeting at Madampatti along with the District Lecturer and Mr. K. Najundiah. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Pollachi, Rao Bahadur S. V. V. Naidu, toured and addressed three public meetings at Karuppampalayam, Vettaikaranpudur and Angalakurichi. He also took part in the meeting held on April 12 at Pollachi, presided over by the District Collector. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Kollegal taluk, Mr. G. M. Puttanayya, toured five days and addressed five public meetings.

The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Gobichettipalayam taluk, Mr. J. S. Kannappar, toured in his taluk and addressed public meetings, one at Kalingiam and another at Kasipalayam. He also took part in a special conference held at Gobichettipalayam, presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gobichettipalayam, to solve the foodgrains problem.

The Lady Lecturer, Srimathi K. A. Muthulakshmi Ammal, toured 11 days in Coimbatore, Pollachi and Erode taluks, carrying on house-to-house propaganda, besides addressing public meetings at eight places. The Propagandist Inspector, Mr. A. Jayaram, toured 22 days visiting 17 villages under his jurisdiction, and addressed public meetings. He was presented with welcome addresses at Kandegoundanchavadi and Paruvai. Intensive propaganda on "Grow More Food" was carried on during this month. The acute food shortage prevalent in the district, particularly for grains like cholam, and kambu has made the public realize the imperative need for more food-grains. In Gobichettipalayam, a special conference of mirasdars and merchants was convened by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gobichettipalayam on April 30. The District Lecturer and the Honorary Taluk Organizer, Mr. J. S. Kannappar, participated. As a result of the conference, the merchants of Gobichettipalayam have promised to supply foodgrains to the public without profit.

*CHITTOOR*.—The District Organizer addressed 14 meetings attended by a large number of ryots, merchants and the public. The District Lecturer visited 18 villages in Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks, along with the propaganda van and addressed meetings. The Honorary Divisional Organizers, Taluk Propagandists and Lady Lecturer addressed meetings at various centres of the district. The "V" sign was affixed to walls, important buildings and trees. The ballad master toured Puttur and Tiruttani taluks, visiting 31 places. Cinema slides were exhibited. His Excellency the Governor of Madras presided over a joint War Committee and public meeting at Chittoor on April 15.

*CUDDAPAH*.—War literature received during the month was distributed among the subordinate officers and the Propaganda Sub-Committee for wide publicity. The District Organizer, National War Front, Cuddapah, the District Lecturer, the Additional District Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, the District Agricultural Officer and his subordinates have been attending to propaganda work. The work of the Reading Circles was systematically supervised by the touring officers. The propaganda van visited some villages in this district during the month. It gave exhibition in all important centres.

On April 11, the District Collector held a meeting of the District War Committee specially convened to discuss ways and means for launching an effective propaganda drive. A sub-committee was formed for arranging a benefit drama on April 24 in aid of Amenities for Troops Fund. Certain members of the Committee promised to purchase Defence Loans worth Rs. 25,000 and a committee was also formed for this purpose.

*GODAVARI (EAST)*.—The District Organizer toured Cocanada and Peddapuram taluks and delivered a number of lectures. He also inspected a number of Reading Circles. A combined Refresher Course was held for the entire National War Front personnel of both the districts of East Godavari and Vizagapatam at Tuni from April 19 to 24. Many of the Divisional Organizers of both the districts were present. Rao Sahib M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, Collector of East Godavari, addressed two public meetings—one at Tuni and the other at D. Polavaram and explained the war situation. Purses amounting to Rs. 8,000 were presented in both these places to the Collector of East Godavari by Mr. S. Krishnaswami Pillai, Revenue Divisional Officer, Peddapuram, towards His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. Mr. S. Neelakantam, Assistant Director of War Publicity, was with the classes for two days. He addressed a public meeting at D. Polavaram and also the Propagandists about the war situation and the duty of both the people and the propagandists. [Picture on page 9.]

In connexion with the Refresher Courses held at Tuni, the Collector of East Godavari, opened a Victory House at that place. Mr. S. Sitarama Patrudu, District Agricultural Officer, Cocanada, addressed both the meetings at Tuni as well as at D. Polavaram on the "Grow More Food" Campaign and also the necessity to use hand-pounded rice. Enrolment of members for the National War Front is being carried on. The Food Production Committee met at Cocanada on April 19 and decided to make wooden grinders more popular and also seek the co-operation of other bodies who are taking interest in the work.

*Refresher Course at Tuni.*—A combined Refresher Course for the propagandists of the East Godavari and Vizagapatam districts was held at Tuni from April 19 to 24. Thirteen propagandists and 4 honorary organizers of the East Godavari district and 18 propagandists and 6 honorary organizers of the Vizagapatam district attended the course, besides the two District Organizers and the various Lecturers of the districts.

Mr. S. Ramanujaswami, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Tuni, presented a welcome address to the District Organizers and the other staff of the National War Front. He mentioned that about Rs. 70,000 was contributed to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund and about 250 recruits were sent from Tuni taluk. He pleaded for making the National War Front an independent organization. Mr. P. V. Rangaram, District Organizer, East Godavari, supported his views. On April 21, Rao Sahib M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, District Collector, East Godavari, opened Victory House. The silver key used on the occasion was auctioned and realized Rs. 35 which was donated to Victory House funds.

Subsequently, a public meeting was held with the District Collector in the chair. The District Collector's speech appealing for support for war efforts was translated by Mr. P. V. Rangaram. Mr. S. Krishnaswami Pillai, Deputy Collector, presented to the Collector a purse of Rs. 7,600 to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund on behalf of the Tuni Taluk War Committee. Mr. P. Venkataramanayya, District Organizer, Vizagapatam, thanked the organizers of the function for their reception.

Mr. S. Seetharam Patrudu, District Agricultural Officer, spoke on food condition in the Presidency. Messrs. V. Suryarao, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Chicacole, and D. V. V. Satyanarayana, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Pithapuram, also spoke.

On April 22, the Assistant Director of War Publicity, Mr. S. Neelakantam, was accorded a reception at the railway station by the staff of the National War Front. On April 23, he visited Victory House and spoke in appreciation of the efforts of the Taluk Organizer. A public meeting was held on April 22 at D. Polavaram with the District Collector in the chair, when a purse of Rs. 400 was presented by the Deputy Collector on behalf of the public to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. Speeches were delivered by the Assistant Director of War Publicity, the District Agricultural Officer, Mr. N. R. K. Apparao, the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Palakonda, and Mr. P. Ramaswami Nayudu, Vizagapatam.

Another meeting was held at S. Annavaram on April 23 with Mr. P. Venkataramanayya Pantulu, District Organizer, Vizagapatam, in the chair, when Messrs. V. Suryarao, C. Raghavulu and Ch. Moses spoke on "The Objects of the National War Front."

Mr. P. V. Rangaram, District Organizer, East Godavari, delivered the valedictory address on April 24. The District Organizer, Vizagapatam, and Mr. R. S. Ramachandra Rao, Honorary Organizer, Bobbili, also spoke, thanking Mr. S. Ramanujaswami for the splendid arrangements for the Refresher Course. Thanks are also due to the Rajah Saheb of Tuni who lent the premises of the school, the Headmaster, who made arrangements for the meetings, and the Deputy Collector and the Deputy Tahsildar, Mr. K. Veeraraghaviah, who made the other arrangements for the boarding and lodging of visitors.

*Welcome address to Collector.*—Following are extracts from the welcome address presented to Rao Sahib M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, District Collector, East Godavari, by Mr. S. Ramanujaswami, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Tuni:

"It is my proud privilege to welcome you on behalf of the National War Front. Tuni is the headquarters of this taluk with 52 villages in its jurisdiction. Though it is a dry taluk, we have contributed about Rs. 70,000 to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. About 250 recruits were sent from our taluk. All this must be put down to the credit of the Taluk War Committee and the several Deputy Tahsildars who worked with enthusiasm and zeal.

"In our taluk there are 14 Reading Circles and the Village Security Scheme is working in 2 villages. There is one Honorary Taluk Organizer, one Taluk Propagandist and one Athletic Propagandist. The Reading Circles are working satisfactorily. Let me bring it to your kind notice that the idea of Victory House which I have cherished since the announcement of holding a Refresher Course here, has fructified by the kind permission of Mr. P. V. Rangaram, District Organizer. Our Deputy Collector, Mr. S. Krishnaswami Pillai, was kind enough to permit use of a part of the village chavadi for the accommodation of Victory House, temporarily. I am optimistic that the generosity of the public, the kind help of the Deputy Collector and the Deputy Tahsildar and above all your sympathy, will come to my aid and supply me with funds to run the second Victory House in our district successfully. I must also thank Messrs. Kodak, Limited, Bombay, for kindly lending us war photos. I request you, Sir, to open Victory House."

*Welcome address to the Staff of National War Front.*—Following are extracts from the welcome address of Mr. S. Ramanujaswami:

"It is my proud privilege to welcome the members of the National War Front who have come here from the different parts of East Godavari and Vizagapatam districts for the Refresher Course. During the period of nearly one year since the National War Front was started, it must be said to the credit of National War Front organization that there has been an awakening in the minds of the people as to the real causes of the War and our duty to help war efforts. The National War Front is an organization covering all branches of work, and propaganda is one of them. To make the work of the National War Front more effective, it must be made an independent organization with sufficient powers and duties, so that it can relieve the already overburdened Revenue Department of some of its duties. For example, the work of food control, opening of foodstuffs depots, growing sample crops, finding employment for the Burma evacuees and rural reconstruction work may be usefully taken up by the National War Front organization.

"In this connexion, I wish to submit that the National War Front is intended to reduce the work of the War Committees and Revenue Officers who are required to give the National War Front their co-operation in propaganda work. There may be a clash in the programmes of the District Organizer, Propagandist and the Deputy Tahsildar and this creates confusion in the mind of the public. To hold a number of meetings at short intervals at the same place by the three officers will not have the desired effect. I request the District Organizer to see that this clash is avoided. I also pray that proper encouragement and help is given to Honorary Organizers and Propagandists."

*GUNTUR.*—About 225 propaganda meetings were conducted by the Honorary Divisional Organizers, the District Organizer, the District Lecturer and Propagandists. A number of voluntary speakers co-operated. Three conferences of Reading Circles were conducted during the month in two of the Revenue divisions of the district, one presided over by the District Organizer and opened by Mr. D. D. Sathe, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Ongole, and the other two presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, and addressed by the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Narasaraopet.

A novel War Drama with Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo, Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt as the main characters, written by an experienced playwright of Guntur was staged at Narasaraopet which was attended by a very large number of people. The proceeds by sale of tickets will be contributed to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. One Reading Circle was newly formed in Ongole taluk.

*KISTNA.*—The District Organizer toured 16 days and addressed eight meetings and had talks in 6 villages. He inspected 8 Reading Circles. The District Lecturer toured 22 days and visited 30 villages and inspected 10 Reading Circles. He delivered speeches at 20 meetings. The meetings were attended by not less than 25,000 persons.

Honorary Speakers, Divisional and Taluk Organizers, Lady Lecturers, and Special Lecturer for backward areas held more than 80 meetings. The staff of the National War Front addressed 83 village gatherings. "Grow More Food" campaign was carried on intensely by the National War Front staff. The Revenue Department and Educational Department wholeheartedly co-operated with the National War Front.

*KURNOOL.*—The National War Front staff and officers of the Revenue, Education and Public Health departments, held 27 meetings, mainly in interior villages. Propaganda material was widely distributed both by the Revenue Officials and the National War Front staff. Deacon Meshach, a member of the District War Committee, Madras, has been invited to tour this district in the month of May.

*MADURA.*—The District Organizer toured 14 days, inspected 8 Reading Circles and delivered 8 lectures. The acting District Lecturer, Mr. Sheik Abdul Kadir, toured 25 days in Uthamapalayam, Palni, and Kodaikanal taluks and delivered 18 lectures, inspected 14

Reading Circles and enrolled 120 members. The Additional Lecturer, Mr. John Devasahayam (special for scheduled classes), toured 19 days in Melur and Madura taluks. He visited 17 villages, inspected 16 Reading Circles, and delivered 17 lectures. The Lady Lecturer, Mrs. A. S. D. Charles, toured 18 days in Dindigul and Nilakkottai taluks, inspected 17 Reading Circles and enrolled 467 members (mostly ladies). The Honorary Organizers toured 43 days and inspected 18 Reading Circles. Mr. K. V. Alagirisami, Additional Lecturer attached to the Regional Leader addressed one meeting in Dindigul taluk. The Voluntary Speaker, Mr. Hanumantha Rao, toured 15 days in Tirumangalam and Usilampatti taluks. The eleven Taluk Propagandists visited 220 villages in the district and inspected 76 Reading Circles. Victory House at Dindigul continued to do useful work. The total number of visitors to the House was 3,202.

The Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors of the district conducted in all 107 village propaganda meetings. The Revenue Divisional Officers are taking great interest in "Grow More Food" campaign and opening Poor Man's Depots, and organizing entertainments for Amenities for Troops Fund. The Tahsildars of Melur and Dindigul are arranging entertainments in their taluks to take place in May. The Palni Taluk Committee will give a benefit show for the fund on May 9. The Co-operative Department and Agricultural Department are extending their co-operation to the "Grow More Food" campaign and the educational authorities are advancing recruitment work.

*MALABAR.*—Usual propaganda activities such as distribution of leaflets and posters, lantern shows, exhibition of war shorts, etc., were continued in the month and were generally successful. The staff of the National War Front and the Revenue subordinates working hand in hand, held a large number of propaganda meetings in villages and towns in the month. A new propaganda van (No. MSC 7759) has now been supplied to this district. The van commenced its tour of the district on April 26. All officers have been instructed to take advantage of this tour for giving wide publicity to a Recruitment drive which has just been initiated.

*Angadipuram Exhibition.*—Yet another temple festival, this time at Angadipuram in Walluvanad taluk, where the annual pooram festival is an occasion for the gala-loving public of the taluk to foregather in large numbers. At a prominent place where the people met in large numbers, a pandal, decorated with posters and National War Front slogans, was put up. Alongside, a temporary Reading Centre was opened.

Mr. J. C. Griffiths, I.C.S., Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram division, formally opened the camp on April 16 before a large and representative gathering. Mr. Griffiths explained the war situation and called upon the people to increase their war efforts. Mr. B. S. Murthi, Assistant Commandant, Malabar Special Police, also delivered a speech, bringing home to the audience how Axis tyranny would crush all that we held dear in this world. Janab Mohamad Shafee, Taluk Propagandist, Perintalmanna, translated both the speeches into Malayalam. Mopla kolkali and performance with sword and shield enlivened the proceedings. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M. A. Kumara Panikker, Taluk Organizer, the proceedings terminated.

Meetings were held on April 17 and 18, when lectures were delivered by the Taluk Organizer and the propagandists. There were entertainments also to attract the crowd.

*April 19.*—This was a special day with a bigger crowd. Rao Bahadur M. Kunhiraman Nair, District Organizer, presided. Stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Suryan Eshuthassan, Sadhu Siva Prasad and V. R. Panikker. The Propagandist Ballad master rendered appropriate musical items. A kathakali entitled "Hitler Vadham" (extermination of Hitler) was effectively presented by Mr. Kuttamath Narayana Kurup. Many ladies were present on the occasion mainly due to the efforts of the lady lecturer.

*April 20.*—A special meeting for women was held, presided over by Mrs. Eapen. The lady lecturer explained how women could help to win the war. Later a procession was taken out with the portraits of Their Imperial Majesties mounted on a caparisoned elephant, with a fanfare of trumpets and *Nagaswaram*, the Union Jack flying aloft. The procession started from the Tharagan Higher Elementary School and ended at the propaganda camp ground. A public meeting was held which was presided over by the District Munsif. Buddha Charitham and the second part of "Hitler Vadham" were the main items on the programme, besides special lectures, which were all well-appreciated. [Picture on page 21.]

*NELLORE.*—The District Organizer attended the propaganda drama "Desamukti" in Muthukur and Udayagiri and addressed the audience. He addressed *jetties* under the Village Scrutiny Scheme at Indukurpet. He gave talks to villagers in 12 villages and inspected National War Front Committees in these and other villages. The District Lecturer addressed meetings in 21 villages. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Gudur, addressed public meetings in 12 villages. He also addressed a meeting of students in the Board High School, Gudur. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Nellore, delivered propaganda lectures in 15 villages. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Kandukur, delivered lectures and gave informal talks to villagers in 14 villages. The Honorary Divisional Officer, Kavali, spoke in one village.

Messrs. J. W. Peter and A. Peter addressed public meetings in 5 villages. Mr. V. Sundararama Dutt visited 13 villages and spoke to the villagers on the war situation. Sirdar R. V. Reddi of His Majesty's Loyalty and Devotion Service Corps, Nellore, and his friends held public meetings in 3 villages under the presidentship of Mr. C. Jacob, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Nellore, and addressed the people on the war. Janab Md. Hussain Saheb, Honorary Magistrate, Nellore, delivered propaganda speeches in 5 villages.

*Gudur Division.*—The Sub-Collector and Taluk Officers addressed public meetings as shown below: The Sub-Collector, Gudur, 14; the Tahsildar, Gudur, 14; the Tahsildar, Rapur 9; the Deputy Tahsildar, Sulurpet 8. The Revenue Inspectors in the division also held a good number of meetings.

*Kandukur Division.*—The Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors held the following number of meetings: Kandukur taluk, 25; Kanigiri taluk, 30; Podili taluk, 7.

*Kavali Division.*—The Collector presided over a propaganda meeting in Kudumuladinnepad of Kavali taluk. The Tahsildar, Kavali, held propaganda meetings in six villages. The Tahsildar, Udayagiri, also held a number of meetings. The Tahsildar, Kovur, induced young men to join the army. The Revenue Divisional Officer explained to the ryots who assembled at the jamabandi of Kovur taluk the need for young men entering the army.

*Nellore Division.*—The Revenue Divisional Officer, Nellore, held meetings in two villages and also explained to the village officers and ryots who assembled at the jamabandi of Nellore taluk the need for recruitment. The Revenue Inspectors in the division held 57 propaganda meetings.

The propaganda drama "Desamukti" was staged in four taluk headquarters. Mr. B. W. Day, I.C.S., District Collector, gave away medals and certificates to the actors and actresses in Udayagiri. The drama was staged in 13 towns and well over 40,000 people witnessed it. Another propaganda drama "Hamara War" was staged by Victory League at the L.P. Hall, Nellore, on April 30. The Collector presided.

*NILGIRIS.*—Effective propaganda was carried on by the various Sub-Committees of the district and the National War Front staff. Members of the sub-committees met very often during the month and discussed how effective propaganda could be carried on. They have been very helpful in spreading correct war news. In the distribution of leaflets, booklets and pictures and display of placards and posters; the members rendered invaluable assistance. Merchants were asked not to hoard foodstuffs. Many open-air lectures were delivered. The National War Front received much help from the members of the committees.

*RAMNAD.*—Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, Madras, visited this district on April 20 and 27. On April 20, he opened Victory House at Virudhunagar. On 27th he inspected the coastal guards of six villages of Ramnad taluk. He was much impressed with their training and bearing. His visit has given an impetus to the war efforts in the district. [Picture on pages 15 and 17.]

The District Organizer addressed seven mammoth meetings in the district. The District Lecturer held 23 meetings. Mr. Pattukottai K. V. Alagiriswami Nayudu, Lecturer, attached to the Regional Leader, Sir P. T. Rajan, toured this district during the month and delivered an interesting lecture at Ramnad. The meetings held by the District Organizer at Emaneswaram on April 7, at Paramakudi on April 8 and at Mudukulathur on April 11 deserve special mention. On April 10, the District Organizer addressed an educated audience at Paramakudi, under the presidentship of Mr. Apparsundaram Mudaliyar, District Educational Officer, Ramnad at Madura. The meetings addressed by the District Lecturer at Sivakasi on April 25, when Rao Sahib K. A. M. A. Kaliappa Nadar, member of the District War Committee, presided; and at Ramnad with the Sub-Collector of Ramnad in the chair, are worthy of mention. The Collector of Ramnad presided over the opening of Victory House at Virudunagar. Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, Madras, and Mr. V. V. Ramasami Nadar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Virudhunagar, and member, District War Committee, addressed the gathering. The Director of War Publicity performed the opening ceremony. Three hundred and sixty-nine meetings were held by the staff of National War Front and the Revenue Department during the month and they were well attended.

*MADRAS HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.*—*Photo shows members of the Madras Hospitality Committee at work.*

*SOUTH KANARA.*—The National War Front is continuing to be very active and efficient. Substantial work by way of propaganda has been turned out by the staff. There is not a single village which has not been visited by at least one of the workers. The formation of National War Front Committees is being carried out with the active co-operation of the Revenue Department. The Rural Recreation Officer is an asset to village sports. One such demonstration attracted an audience of more than 1,000 at Kaup, ladies forming a large part of it. The West Coast Fruit and Vegetable Show was held in the Government College buildings, Mangalore, on April 26 and 27. The Lady District Lecturer, National War Front, took a prominent part both in running a stall and in explaining to the visitors the various uses of many of the fruits and vegetables. Lectures were delivered by the Government Fruit Expert and two of the local doctors about the vitamin contents of various fruits.

*TANJORE.*—The District Lecturer, Mr. V. Ganapati Ayyar, toured 16 days in the taluks of Negapatam, Mannargudi, Tirutturaipundi, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Tanjore. He addressed 8 public meetings. The meetings held at Mannargudi on April 12 and at Vedaranyam on April 11 were largely attended.

The Additional District Lecturer for Scheduled Castes, Mr. A. Packiam, was on tour from April 17 to 30 and addressed 9 public meetings. The Additional District Lecturer for Kallars, Maravars and Ahambadayar communities, Mr. Sandhanasamy Peter, was on tour from April 4 to 14. He visited 15 villages in Papanasam, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai taluks and addressed 7 large meetings. He formed Ladies' Clubs in three important centres.

Rao Sahib T. Kumarasami Pillai of Tanjore was on tour for 14 days. He inspected 4 Reading Circles. He addressed a large public meeting at Vallam on April 13. He secured 270 members for the National War Front.

Mr. L. Natarajan of Papanasam visited 13 villages and inspected 8 Reading Circles. He formed National War Front Committees in seven villages.

The Honorary Taluk Organizer of Kumbakonam addressed 4 public meetings. Mr. P. Ramasami Mudaliyar of Negapatam held 6 public meetings. He inspected 6 Reading Circles and secured 100 members for the National War Front.

Mr. K. Nataraja Pillai of Mannargudi addressed 4 important public meetings. The meeting he held at Kandamangalamcheri was exceptionally well attended.

Mr. K. S. Ramasami Tevar of Pattukkottai organized 12 public meetings. Most of them were addressed by the Honorary Speaker, Mr. Mohamed Meera Sahib.

The Taluk Propagandists in all visited 322 villages and inspected 62 Reading Circles. War literature and posters were distributed and war films and slides were exhibited. A building has been selected at Tanjore for housing Victory House.

*TINNEVELLY.*—One notable event of the month was the second Tinnevelly District Recruitment Propaganda Conference and Fighting Forces Rally that was held on April 10 and 11 at the Centenary Hall, Palamcottah. It was opened by Major-General J. G. Bruce, D.S.O., M.C., Southern Command, and presided over by Sir A. P. Patro, K.C.I.E. Distinguished visitors, members of the Reception Committee, delegates and visiting representatives from other districts attended the Conference in large numbers. The message of His Excellency the Governor of Madras and those of his Advisers were read. Mr. D. N. Strathie, C.I.E., I.C.S., was also present. Mr. H. K. Mathews, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Director of War Publicity, read the message of the Director of War Publicity. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Khan Sahib A. K. Bijli Sahib, read the welcome address.

Major-General Bruce praised the work turned out by the Queen Victoria Sappers and Miners in Africa and other theatres of war. The President, Sir A. P. Patro, delivered an inspiring address and made a fervent appeal to the audience to sink their differences both personal and communal and to present a united front to win the war.

The Collector then presented the sanads issued by the Recruiting Officer, Bangalore, to the Village Munsifs and to the Stationmaster, Tinnevelly Junction, in recognition of the invaluable assistance rendered by them in recruitment. On the morning of April 11, the Subjects Committee met and discussed the draft resolutions for the Conference. The open session of the conference was held in the afternoon, presided over by Sir A. P. Patro.

The Honorary Organizer for propaganda among the Indian Christian community, Mr. Deva Irakkam, addressed 5 meetings during the month. The Rural Recreation Organizer conducted tournaments in rural games in Seval and Sermadevi firkas in Ambasamudram taluk and in Palavur firka in Nanguneri taluk.

Mr. Alagiriswami Nayudu, Special Lecturer attached to the Regional Leader, Tamil Nad, addressed public meetings in the following places: Tinnevelly Town, Melapalayam, Kadayanallur, Pottalpudur, Vikramasingapuram and Tuticorin. The meeting at Tuticorin was presided over by the Collector and the meetings at Melapalayam and Vikramasingapuram were presided over by the Additional District Magistrate, Tinnevelly. These meetings were largely attended.

*TRICHINOPOLY.*—Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Provincial Organizer, National War Front, visited Trichinopoly district on April 1 and 2. He inspected the progress of the Village Security Scheme in Melakalkondarkottai, Kilakalkondarkottai, Adavathur, Murungapettai, Mutharasanallur and Bikshandarkovil. He visited a Reading Circle at Koppu. Mr. H. K. Mathews, I.C.S., Personal

Assistant to the Director of War Publicity, who paid a visit to Trichinopoly on April 13, inspected the Village Guards at Pudur and Alattur.

The Collector, Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., opened the District Victory House on April 8. The newly-opened Victory House situated in Chinnakadai street, Rock Fort, is attracting a large number of visitors daily. The Collector formed the District Food Production Committee on April 16 with himself as Chairman, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the District Agricultural Officer, the Executive Engineers and the District Oraganizer, as members, to co-ordinate and direct propaganda in the district, in connexion with "Grow More Food" campaign. The Collector, Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., put the pair of silver scissors presented to him on the occasion of opening of the Pudur-Uthamanur Road Bridge to auction at a propaganda public meeting on April 23, and it was knocked down for a sum of Rs. 105. This amount was credited to His Excellency's War Fund.

The officers and staff of the National War Front addressed most of the public meetings arranged by the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars throughout the district in accordance with the programme previously drawn up and approved by the Propaganda Sub-Committee. Besides, 3 special meetings were arranged. A public meeting was held on April 23 at the Town Hall Square under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Collector. An Indian Army Officer, who had escaped from the Japanese-occupied territories, gave a vivid picture of the terrible fate of the Indians and Chinese under the Japanese rule. On April 22, a similar meeting was held in the Union Club, when the same Military Officer addressed the members of the Club. The Collector presided on this occasion also. On April 24, a public meeting was held at Lalgudi with Mr. J. J. Ponnaya, Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, in the chair. The Army Officer addressed the meeting.

The District Organizer inspected the Village Security Scheme in 8 villages, and addressed Village Guards on their duties. He addressed propaganda meetings at Trichinopoly, Nagar and Pirattiyur. The District Lecturer toured the district and addressed 7 well-attended public meetings in the district. The Additional District Lecturer for Kallars, Maravars, etc., addressed public meetings at Manapparai, Komakudi, Ambil, Sengarayur, Kalikudi and Mangudi. All the five Honorary Divisional Organizers toured their divisions and addressed several public meetings, besides inspecting the Reading Circles. The Propagandist Inspector and the Rural Recreation Organizer toured the Trichinopoly taluk and trained the Village Guards. The Village Security Scheme has been introduced in 38 villages in the district.

Following are the statistics of meetings held by the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors: Karur division; Karur taluk 18. Kulittalai taluk 12. Manapparai sub-taluk 1; Trichinopoly division; Trichinopoly taluk 16; Musiri division: Musiri taluk 12, Lalgudy taluk 12. Turaiyur sub-taluk 2; Ariyalur division: Perambalur taluk 6, Udayarpalayam taluk 13.

Officers of other Government departments also held a number of propaganda meetings.

*VIZAGAPATAM*.—Victory House at Vizagapatam was opened by Mr. F. Bennett, I.C.S., on April 10. A combined Refresher Course for the Taluk Propagandists of Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts was conducted at Tuni from April 18 to 24. The Assistant Director of War Publicity was present for two days on April 22 and 23 during the Refresher Course.

The District Organizer, Vizagapatam, toured 15 days during the month. He attended the Refresher Course at Tuni, and gave instructions to the Propagandists of both the districts. He arranged two meetings, one presided over by the Collector, East Godavari, and the other presided over by the Collector of Vizagapatam. He inspected 1 Reading Circle. He visited 4 villages where the Village Defence Scheme is working. He supervised the arrangements made for propaganda at Anakapalle during Nookalamma festival. He made arrangements with the Deputy Administrative Officer of the Vizagapatam Harbour for periodical lectures on war topics to the workers in the Harbour. He enrolled 130 National War Front members during the month. The District Lecturer, Mr. P. Ramaswami, visited 36 villages, conducted 14 meetings and inspected 19 Reading Circles. The Lady Lecturer toured 10 days, visited 10 villages, conducted 16 meetings and inspected 4 Reading Circles. She enrolled 77 National War Front members and opened some new Reading Circles exclusively for women.

The Additional Lecturer toured 7 days and conducted 2 meetings. The second lecturer toured 20 days, conducted 7 meetings and inspected 2 Reading Circles. The Propagandist Inspector toured 20 days, visited 20 villages and conducted 4 meetings. The Rural Recreation Organizer toured 14 days and visited 14 villages. The Honorary Divisional Organizers of Anakapalle, Vizianagram, Bobbili, Chicacole, Palakonda and Narasapatam and the Taluk Organizers of Patapatnam and Tekkali attended the Refresher Course at Tuni. The Taluk Organizer, Patapatnam, recruited one candidate for the Technical Training School at Hindupur. He assited in the opening of one Poor Man's Depot at Patapatnam. The Taluk Propagandists visited 415 villages and inspected 167 Reading Circles. The ballad singer toured 21 days during the month and popular ballads were sung by him in all the places he visited. He also attended the Refresher Course at Tuni. One thousand one hundred and forty-nine bullock shoes were collected by the National War Front staff and a sum of Rs. 48 was contributed by them towards the Amenities for Troops Fund.

Propaganda meetings were conducted by Revenue Divisional Officers, Taluk Officers and the Revenue Inspectors of the district during their tours. A sum of Rs. 837 was spontaneously contributed by the villagers of Ungarada and Lingalavalsa towards the Amenities for Troops Fund at the propaganda meeting held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipur, at Lingalavalsa in Palakonda taluk. The Sub-Collector, Vizianagram, held a largely-attended propaganda meeting at Ranasthalam on April 13. The Sub-Collector, Chicacole, inspected 2 Reading Circles. It is reported that all the Reading Circles in the district are working satisfactorily.

## Propaganda Vans

Following is a summary of the work done by the vans in the month of April:—

*MSC*. 7161, *Cuddapah*.—The van toured in the district up to April 15. It visited the taluks of Cumbum, Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Sirvel. It also toured in Banganapalle State. There was on the whole 12 night shows and 7 days' programme. The public were entertained with recorded music. War slides and war reels were shown and explained. The propaganda in Banganapalle State was successful and the attendance was large. The public were very enthusiastic. In all, exhibitions were given to above 23,000 people.

*MSC*. 7468, *North Arcot*.—The van toured in the district from April 8 to April 30 and visited 20 villages. The generator gave trouble on April 19 at Gudiyattam, but was quickly set right.

*MSC*. 6983, *Kistna*.—The van toured in the district for 22 days and gave 18 shows. Films and magic lantern slides were shown. The van sustained slight damage when a military lorry dashed against it. The van is under repairs at the moment.

*MSC*. 7677, *Tanjore*.—This van was sent to Tanjore from Victory House, Madras, only during this month. It began its tour from about April 19. It toured 8 villages of Tanjore taluk, covering 115 miles. War films were exhibited in six places. Magic lantern slides also were shown. The van attracted large crowds wherever it went.

*MSC*. 7160, *Tinnevelly*.—The van toured from April 5 to 30 and visited 23 villages.

*MSC*. 7536, *Madras City*.—The van has been attending to Propaganda work as usual in the city.

*MSC*. 7537.—The van attended to the announcement of the military display on S.I.A.A. grounds, throughout the city on April 8. This van will be allotted to the Madras city after it is fully equipped.

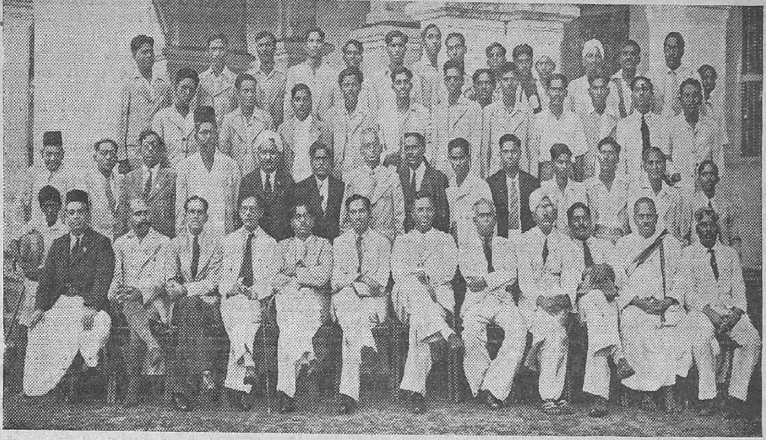
*MSC*. 3438, *Chittoor*.—The van toured Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks and visited 22 villages. The gramophone music and the film shows attracted large crowds. New slides were exhibited.

*MSC*. 7711.—This van arrived from Calcutta on January 11 with all equipment and has been completely fitted up. This van attended special shows at Muhammadan College, where a large gathering of war technicians were collected by the City Organizer, on April 28. This van is allotted to Chingleput district and will be sent shortly.

*MSC*. 6104.—This van especially allotted for troop shows continued to work in the neighbourhood of Madras.

*MSC*. 7162, *South Kanara*.—The van was undergoing some repairs and could not tour in the villages. In Mangalore town and suburbs several shows were held. The Lady Lecturer took the van to Mahila Seva Ashram where a large number of ladies gathered for a meeting. The van was also made use of by A.R.P. people to whom films were shown. The additional District Lecturer also took the van to the premises of the Scheduled Classes National War Front Committee for the benefit of the members of the community.

Reports in respect of vans MSC. 6946, 6984, 6985, 736, 7665, 7629 and 7638 and Madura bomber van have not been received.



*REFRESHER COURSE AT TUNI.—A combined Refresher Course for the districts of East Godavari and Vizagapatam was held at Tuni, East Godavari district, from April 19 to 24. Group photograph taken on the occasion shows Mr. S. Neelakantam, Assistant Director of War Publicity, Rao Sahib M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, District Collector, East Godavari, and the staff of the National War Front of the two districts.* [A report appears on pages 4 and 5.]

Equipment for new vans has been purchased and the vans are being fitted up. Three vans which were completely equipped were sent to the districts during the month as shown below:—

| Vans. | Name of the district to which sent. |
|---|---|
| 1 M.S.C. 7677 .. .. .. .. .. .. | Tanjore. |
| 2 M.S.C. 7713 .. .. .. .. .. .. | East Godavari. |
| 3 M.S.C. 7759 .. .. .. .. .. .. | Malabar. |

*Films.*—The films received from Film Advisory Boards, Bombay, have been distributed to vans as and when received.

Supply of Tamil and Telugu war shorts for troop shows every week-end to Colonel Saunders of the Madras Regiment, Madukarai, is being continued.

*Leaflets.*—Slides and other war propaganda materials were as usual promptly distributed to all vans on their receipt.

### Director's Tour

Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, Madras, visited the following places in April:—

*Madura district.*—Kallakurichi, Palayampatti, Virudunagar, Usilampatti, Pudupatti, Pothampatti, Periyakulam and Ganguarpatti.

*Ramnad district.*—Tirupalani, Ramnad, Morekulam, Kilakkarai and Vannankundu.

*Trichinopoly district.*—Melakalkondarkottai, Kilakalkondarkottai, Adavathur, Murungapettai, Mutharasanallur and Bikshandarkovil.

# War Committees, Depots, Etc.

## Madras District War Committee

The Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Madras District War Committee met once in April and continued to distribute the leaflets and posters received from the Director of War Publicity and other sources to the various institutions in the City.

In pursuance of the instructions received from the Director of War Publicity, a small select committee was formed to take steps to collect second-hand books, magazines, periodicals, etc., for the use of troops. This select committee met once and decided on the steps to be taken in the matter of collecting literature for troops.

The Secretary, Propaganda Sub-Committee, convened a mass public meeting at the Star Talkies, Triplicane, Madras, on the 4th April, with Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, in the chair. Sir Robert Denniston, Mrs. G. G. Armstrong, Dr. Abdul Huq, Mr. S. Venkatesa Ayyangar and Mr. V. C. Sundara Rajan spoke on the occasion. This meeting was very successful and was largely attended.

The Secretary arranged a course of lectures by Viceroy's Commissioned Officers to workmen in some of the big factories such as Messrs. Addison & Co., Simpson & Co., the Government Press, and the Indian Medical Stores.

The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the Madras District War Committee met twice during April and recommended 12 candidates for Emergency Commission in His Majesty's Forces, out of 21 candidates interviewed.

### Madras Provincial War Committee

*District Recruitment Sub-Committees.*—The Chairman informed the committee (R.S.C.) that the recruitment figures for the whole Presidency for the month of March were slightly better than those of the previous two months. Analysing the figures for the last four months, North Arcot and Malabar were leading.

*Sir Arthur Hope Club.*—The number of soldiers attending the club was steadily increasing.

*Cadet Training School.*—The third course commenced on April 17. About 70 candidates were admitted into the school.

The Madras Provincial Selection Board sat for five days and interviewed 119 candidates during April. Seventeen candidates were recommended for Commission in the Land Forces, 16 for Air, 2 for Navy and 33 for admission to the Cadet Training School, Adyar.

*Supply of seeds and plants to the Third Madras Regiment of Madukarai.*—Lieutenant Colonel Saunders thanked the District Committees for their assistance in sending them seeds and plants and requested them to send more before the next monsoon broke.

JOINT WAR CHARITIES SUPPLY DEPOT, MADRAS.

**HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.**

*Issued from Madras Depot, April 1943, to Local Hospitals, Medical Units and Convalescent Homes.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roller bandages | 610 | Thermos flasks | 8 |
| Do. crepe | 12 | Cruets | 6 |
| Triangular bandages | 4 4 | Folding tables | 10 |
| Gauze dressings | 15,150 | Deck chairs | 2 |
| Dressing-gowns | 12 | Cane chairs | 51 |
| Table-napkins | 48 | W. Invalid chairs | 3 |
| Bath mats | 5 | Easy chairs | 16 |
| Table cloths | 12 | Briereley chairs | 6 |
| Teapoy covers | 3 | Dining chairs | 25 |
| Beaded net covers | 90 | Teapoys | 6 |
| Bed pockets | 2 | Trolleys | 6 |
| Dish-cloths | 80 | Mattresses | 10 |
| Knitted dish-swabs | 30 | Cushions | 16 |
| Mosquito net straps | 12 | Curtain material | 64 yards. |
| Torches | 2 | Gramophone | 1 |
| Batteries | 14 | English records | 56 |
| Bulbs | 3 | Vernacular records | 24 |
| Fly swats | 43 | Gramophone needles | 10 boxes. |
| Hand fans | 42 | Wireless sets | 1 |
| Fly papers | 100 sheets. | Carrom | 2 |
| Bed rests | 3 | Dart boards | 2 |
| Ash trays | 84 | Indoor games | 26 |
| Lemon-squeezers | 4 | Playing cards | 18 packs. |
| Milk jugs | 14 | Writing pads | 2 |
| Glass tumblers | 60 | Envelopes | 2 |
| Trays | 58 | Pens | 2 |
| Enamel basins | 4 | Nibs | 6 |
| Sugar basins | 12 | Ink | 3 |
| Bed pan brushes | 1 | Rubbers | 2 |
| Scrubbing brushes | 2 | Sweets | 735 lb. |
| Brooms | 1 | Beedis | 2,000 |
| Tooth brushes | 6 | Cigarettes | 500 |
| Razors | 1 | Books and magazines | 100 |
| Blades (packets) | 1 | Tea pots | 14 |
| Soap tablets | 6 | | |
| Glass cloths | 30 | | |
| Flit pumps | 19 | | |

### HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—*cont.*

*Issued from Madras Depots, April 1943, to Local Hospitals. Medical Units and Convalescent Homes*—cont.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea saucers | 66 | Coir mats | 163 |
| Tea cups | 66 | Hair oil | 1 |
| Plates, China | 238 | Peg measure | 2 |
| Tea sets | 3 | Durries | 16 |
| Dishes, China | 30 | Lint | 1 lb. |
| Dinner set | 1 | | |
| Forks | 174 | Cotton wool | 1 lb. |
| Knives | 173 | | |
| Jugs, glass | 12 | Lamp shades | 10 |
| Butter dishes | 12 | Lime juice | 15 bottles. |
| Pastry board | 1 | | |
| Bread board | 1 | Billiard matting | 60 sq. yds. |
| Corkscrews | 2 | | |
| Fish knives and forks | 20 | Coir matting | 862 pieces. |
| Sauce boats | 6 | | |
| Leucoplast tins | 3 | Spoons | 148 |
| Petromax lamps | 6 | Medicine glasses | 10 |

### AMENITIES FOR TROOPS

*Issued from Madras Depot—April* 1943.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drum and Cymbal Outfit. | 1 | Dish cloths | 186 |
| Radios | 7 | Dusters | 18 |
| Gramophone needles | 16 | Kitchen swabs | 150 |
| English records | 39 | Glass cloths | 50 |
| Vernacular records | 106 | Beaded covers | 460 |
| Harmonium | 1 | Large food covers | 9 |
| Boxing gloves | 4 sets | Aprons | 132 |
| | | Day shirts | 10 |
| Carrom | 3 | Mattresses | 3 |
| Indoor games | 105 | Teapoy covers | 12 |
| Playing cards | 117 packs. | Pillows | 32 |
| | | Unbleached gauze | 15 yards. |
| Football boots | 19 | | |
| Football jerseys | 33 | Cane chairs | 3 |
| Football shorts | 12 | Tennikoits | 12 |
| Football inflators | 6 | Folding tables | 4 |
| Football lacers | 6 | Dining chairs | 25 |
| Beedis | 55,500 | Plates (China) | 120 |
| Curtain material | .. | Dinner set | 1 |
| Footballs | 33 | Butter dishes | 24 |
| Spare bladders | 21 | Flat dishes | 4 |
| Volleyballs | 6 | Knives | 12 |
| Spare bladders | 16 | Forks | 12 |
| Volley ball nets | 11 | Spoons | 120 |
| Tennikoit nets | 13 | Pastry board and roller. | 1 |
| Hockey balls | 4 | Cups and saucers | 24 |
| Ping Pong balls | 35 | Teapots | 24 |
| Hockey sticks | 50 | Milk jugs | 12 |
| Badminton rackets | 2 | Sugar basins | 42 |
| Base ball | 1 | Pie dishes | 6 |
| Base ball bat | 1 | Cruets | 12 |
| Tennis rackets | 4 | Tumblers | 144 |
| Tennis presses | 3 | Basins | 12 |
| Cricket bats | 2 | Plates (enamel) | 6 |
| " ball | 1 | Trays | 3 |
| " W.K. gloves | 1 | Fish slicers | 3 |
| " inner gloves | 1 | Jugs | 4 |
| Dart boards | 19 | Vegetable dishes | 12 |
| Spare darts | 129 | Lamps | 4 |
| Face towels | 240 | Ash trays | 10 |

[*A month's outturn at the Joint War Charities Committee, Madras: These lists of 'Hospital Stores' and 'Amenities for Healthy Troops' distributed by the Joint War Charities Depots, Madras, during April* 1943, *indicate the volume of work now being financed by His Excellency the Governor's War Fund and dealt with by the honorary committee.*—EDITOR.]

## Welfare Committees

*ARCOT (NORTH).*—The Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, North Arcot, Vellore, visited 6 taluks and constituted Taluk Soldiers' Committees. Welfare workers are appointed to the taluks according to the strength of the men enlisted in the Army from the taluk and they supplement the work of the group commanders by visiting families of men serving overseas. The constitution of the District Soldiers Board and its components, the Taluk Soldiers' Committees, has contributed much to the success of the welfare work in this district.

*ARCOT (SOUTH).*—The Propagandist Inspector inspected Village Guards in 18 villages supervising the work of the taluk athletic propagandists. The Village Security Scheme was introduced in 39 villages and there are 747 Village Guards. These Guards were given training in drill, rural games, tug-of-war, wrestling and sword and stick play. The Village Guards gave a demonstration at Cuddalore N.T. on April 3. [Picture on opposite page.]

*BELLARY.*—There is a Welfare Committee in every taluk of the district and the families that have recruited men to the army know how to obtain information about the welfare of their relations serving in the war, either through the staff of the National War Front or through the Tahsildars concerned. Most of the complaints are about non-receipt of remittances by the families at home from their relations in the field.

*CHINGLEPUT.*—By the end of the month, 38 centres were working in the district. The District Organizer visited 5 centres. The vastads show interest in their work. The District Organizer visited 5 centres. The Propagandist Inspector toured 20 days and visited 16 village security centres.

*GODAVARI (EAST).*—The Village Security Organization work is being carried on with enthusiasm by the Athletic Propagandists. The Propagandist Inspector and the Rural Recreation Organizer are taking keen interest in the Village Security Scheme. The District Superintendent of Police, East Godavari, inspected the Village Guards at Inavilli village.

The Club for Troops in Cocanada town is working well, and the District Organizer is helping the troops whenever they want it.

*KURNOOL.*—The Taluk Welfare Committees are functioning satisfactorily and take great interest in the welfare of the families of troops serving overseas. Taluk Soldiers' Committees are being formed throughout the district.

*MADURA.*—Eight soldiers' families were assisted to get their allowances and letters from the soldiers. Victory Houses at Periyakulam and Nilakottai are doing similar useful work. Victory Houses, as centres of information on war matters, are growing more and more popular, and requisitions have been received from other centres like Palni and Bodinayakanur to open such houses in their places also.

Mr. I. L. Wood, I.C.S., Collector of Madura, opened a Canteen for the benefit of the Soldiers and Officers of His Majesty's forces on April 14. The Canteen is housed in the premises of the Victoria Edward Town Hall. The construction was undertaken by Mr. J. M. Doak of the Madura Mills. The Canteen supplies drinks and eatables to the Army personnel. It has a small library of novels, a gramophone and some records, indoor games like chess, carrom and dart-board. A few beds have also been provided. It is contemplated to get a Radio set for the Canteen. A number of Officers visit the Canteen daily. The Canteen is being run under the supervision of Colonel Emerson and Rao Bahadur Devaji Rao, member of the District War Committee.

*RAMNAD.*—The Village Security Scheme has been nearly completed. The Director of War Publicity was much pleased with the display of the vastads at Tiruppalani when he witnessed the rally of 120 coastal Village Guards on April 27. Meetings of the Taluk Welfare Committees in the district were held regularly.

*TINNEVELLY.*—The Mass Contact scheme is progressing satisfactorily. The Propagandist Inspector visited 12 villages in connexion with Village Security Scheme. Mr. H. K. Mathews, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Director of War Publicity, visited Vallanad on April 11 and Tachanallur on April 12. The stalwarts under the Village Security Scheme gave demonstration of kho-kho, fencing and sword play. The District Organizer and the Propagandist Inspector were also present. Mr. Mathews was very much impressed by the display of the vastads and observed that he enjoyed the games played by the vastads and wished the natamaikars who took keen interest in training them every success in the working of the scheme.

On April 18, the Additional District Magistrate inspected the working of the scheme at Vikramasingapuram. The District Educational Officer, Tinnevelly, selected 60 candidates for defence services. He presided over the Teachers' Conference at Nallur on April 20.

*TANJORE.*—The Village Defence Scheme was completed in 37 villages. Village Guards are being trained. The Propagandist Inspector toured 22 days and supervised the work of the special propagandist. He arranged for a public meeting at Tirumullaivayal on April 18 when the Village Guards gave a demonstration. The ballad master attended 10 public meetings this month.

## Assistance to Evacuees

*TINNEVELLY.*—Evacuees were given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 3,016 in the month. A sum of Rs. 85 was also spent from the Provincial War Committee funds by way of lump-sum donations to the distressed evacuees.

## Assistance to Students

Towards the end of December 1942, the Government of India offered to provide special financial assistance to evacuee students in Indian Universities and in other approved institutions imparting higher education, who found themselves unable to continue their education for lack of means.

2. The scheme is intended to cover the cases of students who are—

(*a*) either themselves evacuees from Burma, Malaya or other enemy-occupied territories or are dependants of parents or guardians who are such evacuees or who are stranded in enemy-occupied territories; and

(*b*) those already in university classes or in technical institutions are those who having passed their school final stage become eligible for admission to university not later than 1943.

3. A student in aid of assistance is required to make an application to the District Magistrate of the district in which he himself or his parent or guardian is resident. The District Magistrate should make his recommendation to the Provincial Government with the assistance of the Inspector of Schools or other local educational officer concerned.

4. When the scheme was framed, it was ordered that so far as the Madras City was concerned, the functions assigned to the District Magistrate should be performed

*SOUTH ARCOT ATHLETIC PROPAGANDISTS.—Photo taken on the occasion of a physical demonstration by the South Arcot Athletic Propagandists.*

by the Commissioner for Police, Madras. It is now notified for public information that the work of the Commissioner of Police in this respect has since been transferred to the Collector of Madras.

### Women's Work Party

*TRICHINOPOLY.*—The Trichinopoly Ladies' Work Party did substantial work during the month under hospital requisites and knitted garments. They supplied 2,236 hospital requisites and 40 knitted garments.

### Salvage and Waste Collection

*BELLARY.*—Collection of waste paper in the towns started under the guidance of Mrs. I. M. Fraser, Vice-President, and Miss J. Bright, Secretary of the Junior Red Cross Society, is progressing steadily.

*RAMNAD.*—Twenty-two bags of waste paper have been collected and sent to Mr. I. H. Cameron, Virudunagar, for despatch to the Punalur Paper Mills, Ltd., Punalur. The Taluk Officers evince interest in collecting waste paper and they are able to collect substantial quantities with the assistance of the students and staff of the educational institutions and the National War Front staff in the district.

*TINNEVELLY.*—Waste paper collection drives were organized in the month by Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. The quantity of waste paper collected during the month under report by various officers in the district is 7 maunds 11 lb. and 4 bags. The amount realized by the sale of waste paper in this month was Rs. 174-8-8, the total up to the month being Rs. 1,273-14-9.

## Recruitment Activities

*BELLARY.*—Officers of the Revenue Department and the staff of the National War Front co-operated with the recruiting officers. Ten men were recruited by the Tahsildar of Rayadrug, 1 by the Tahsildar of Hadagalli, 1 by the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Bellary, and 2 by the District Organizer at Hampi camp.

*CUDDAPAH.*—The Assistant Recruiting Officer and the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers toured the district. Two candidates for Emergency Commission were interviewed by the Recruitment Sub-Committee and recommended.

*CHITTOOR.*—The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the District War Committee, Chittoor, met on April 12. The Honorary Divisional Organizers of the National War Front were requested to make personal calls on clubs, public libraries and private individuals and collect second-hand books for the use of soldiers. The District Organizer, the Honorary Divisional Organizer, National War Front, and the District Educational Officer and his Personal Assistant were requested to contact heads of educational institutions with regard to recruitment of technical personnel. A large-scale propaganda drive was arranged to be launched in Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks during May with the help of Revenue subordinates and officers of other departments. The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Vellore, the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers, Chittoor and Madanapalle, toured their respective jurisdictions for enlisting recruits. The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras, visited Chittoor, Palmaner and Madanapalle for recruiting candidates for technical courses.

*COIMBATORE.*—The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer and the Assistant Recruiting Officer were assisted as usual by the subordinates of the Revenue department.

*ARCOT (NORTH).*—Recruitment in this district was quite satisfactory during this month. The following figures show the progress of recruitment in the district during the month: Vellore 335; Polur 71; Arkonam 43; Tiruppattur 25; Gudiyattam 156; Tiruvannamalai 51; Wandiwash 47; Chengam 16; Walajah 151; Cheyyar 28. Total 923. By Assistant Recruiting Officer, Coimbatore: Polur (Infantry) 1; Vellore (Aux Pnr) 1. Total 2. Fifty-three candidates were selected as War Technicians.

*ARCOT (SOUTH).*—Two hundred and seven men were recruited to the army by the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Cuddalore. The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Bangalore, recruited about 40 persons. The Extra Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras, toured in the district and recruited men to the Technical branches. Six candidates were selected as War Technicians by the Selection Committee.

*CHINGLEPUT.*—The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the Chingleput District War Committee met on April 28 and interviewed 7 candidates for Emergency Commission. The Selection Committee for War Technicians met on April 24 and interviewed 32 candidates. The application of the 9 candidates who were found medically fit were forwarded to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Madras.

The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras, and the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Vellore, communicated their tour programmes in advance and the Tahsildars attended their camps and produced recruits for selection. Recruitment pamphlets and posters were distributed then and there for wide publicity and effective display.

*GODAVARI (EAST).*—The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer recruited 132 men. Three were recommended for Emergency Commission by the Recruitment Sub-Committee and 14 candidates were selected as War Technicians.

*ANANTAPUR.*—The Technical Selection Committee, Anantapur, met on April 13 and selected 10 candidates as War Technicians.

*KURNOOL.*—The Revenue subordinates sent up 35 recruits. Officers of the Education and Police department also actively co-operated in recruitment. The District Selection Committee met on April 9 and selected all the four applicants as War Technicians. Nineteen more applications have been received and the applicants will be interviewed by the District Selection Committee on May 5. Two candidates for Emergency Commission were interviewed and selected. An intensive drive is being made for securing applicants for Commissioned ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

*MADURA.*—Ten applicants were sent to Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Dindigul, and two to Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Trichinopoly, and four applications for War Technicians were forwarded to District Collector, Madura.

The District Organizer, Madura, visited Tinnevelly as the District delegate to the Second Recruitment Conference held there. Eight Emergency Commission applicants were interviewed on April 10. Recruits were enlisted by the Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer from Periyakulam, and 12 from Uthamapalayam taluk in April.

*MALABAR.*—The Recruiting Sub-Committee interviewed 15 candidates for Emergency Commission and recommended one to the Provincial Board. Two candidates were also selected for the Cadet Training School at Adyar and one was recommended for Viceroy's Commission. The District Technical Selection Committee interviewed 78 candidates for training as War Technicians, but only 21 candidates were finally selected after the medical examination.

In connexion with the Special Recruitment Drive, it is proposed to observe a "Recruitment Week" from May 16 to 22 throughout the district. Arrangements have been completed for giving wide publicity to this campaign. It may be noted that this district has been heading all the districts of the Presidency so far as the figures for recruitment to the fighting forces are concerned.

*NILGIRIS.*—Pamphlets, posters, leaflets, etc., connected with recruitment were distributed as widely as possible and the result was enlistment of a number of candidates for the land, air and naval forces. The District Organizer visited the families of a number of soldiers.

*SOUTH KANARA.*—Ft.-Lt. E. A. Varghese, A.T.R.O. (I.A.F.), Coimbatore, the A.R.O., Cannanore, and the officer attached to I.A.O.C. and the R.O. for recruitment of ground personnel of I.A.F. visited this district during the month for securing recruits for war service. The Secretary, N.S.L.T., Madras, visited Mangalore and recruited one person for training as Instrument Mechanic. One application for admission to the Pre-Cadet Training School, one for the Emergency Commission and one for the V.C.O. were sent up. The tour programmes received from Recruiting Officers were given wide publicity through the local press and official agency.

*TINNEVELLY.*—Nine candidates were interviewed for Emergency Commission by the Committee on April 29. Four candidates were approved, one was recommended for Pre-Cadet training and one was recommended for Viceroy's Commission and the rest were rejected.

The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, interviewed 12 candidates for Viceroy's Commission and recommended all of them to the Recruiting Officer, Bangalore. Of these five were accepted by the Recruiting Officer.

At a meeting held on April 25, the District Selection Committee of the National Service Labour Tribunal selected nine candidates as War Technicians.

The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer (I.A.F.), Bangalore, interviewed 33 candidates during his tour in Tinnevelly on April 14 and 15 and selected 24 candidates for his branch of work. The number of recruits sent to the army through the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, during April was 320.

*RAMNAD.*—The Revenue Officials rendered all necessary help to the Extra Assistant Recruitment Officers at Sivaganga and Virudhunagar and the Assistant Recruitment Officer at Madura during their tours in this district for the selection of recruits. One hundred and eighty-five men were recruited for the army. Nine were selected out of 33 persons who appeared for the selection of Technical recruits.

*VIZAGAPATAM.*—The Sub-Collector, Vizianagram, recruited two persons to the Civil Pioneer Force and sent them to Avadi under the instructions of the Special Officer, Civil Pioneer Force, Madras. The Deputy Tahsildar, Bimilipatam, recruited five persons as soldiers and the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Vizianagaram, recruited three persons from Chipurupalli taluk. Thirty-three persons were recruited from Ichapur taluk and five from Sompeta taluk. The Vizagapatam District Selection Committee selected ten candidates as War Technicians and the Recruitment Sub-Committee, Vizagapatam, selected one candidate for Emergency Commission.

*TRICHINOPOLY.*—The Recruitment Sub-Committee met during the month and recommended candidates for Emergency Commission. The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer (Air Force) visited Trichinopoly on April 8, and recruited men for the Air Force. Subedhar Jeevaratnam, a V.C.O. from Bangalore, addressed a public meeting at the Town Hall Square, Trichinopoly, on recruitment of War Technicians.

*TANJORE.*—Intensive propaganda is being carried on and the subordinate officers are being exhorted to send up more men for recruitment. The work of the officers in this respect is also reviewed periodically. Every possible assistance is rendered to the Recruiting Officers. The Recruitment Sub-Committee met on April 6, and selected three candidates for Emergency Commission and one candidate for Viceroy's Commission. The District Selection Committee for War Technicians met on April 20, and selected 20 candidates for various trades.

*GUNTUR.*—During the month of March 1943, 194 men were recruited to the army and two persons were recruited by the District Selection Committee as War Technicians besides 121 men directly sent from P. V. Krishnaiah Chowdary Training Centre. The Recruitment Sub-Committee met on April 8, and selected two candidates for Emergency Commission. The Recruiting Officers of the army continue to get the full quota they want.

### Available Statistics

*Recruitment to the army.*—East Godavari 132; North Arcot 925; Madura 24; Tinnevelly 320; Vizagapatam 46; Bellary 14; South Arcot 247; Ramnad 185.

*Emergency Commission (recommended).*—Malabar 1; Cuddapah 2; East Godavari 3; Madura 8; Tinnevelly 4; South Kanara 1; Vizagapatam 1; Chingleput 7; Tanjore 3.

*War Technicians.*—Malabar 21; East Godavari 14; North Arcot 53; Madura 4; Tinnevelly 9; South Kanara 1; Anantapur 10; Vizagapatam 10; South Arcot 6; Ramnad 9; Chingleput 9; Tanjore 20.

*Viceroy's Commission (recommended).*—Tinnevelly 5; South Kanara 1; Tanjore 1.

*Cadet Training School.*—Malabar 2; Tinnevelly 1; South Kanara 1.

*Civil Pioneer Force.*—Vizagapatam 2.

## Village Reading Circles

*ARCOT (NORTH).*—Reading Circles in this district are turning out satisfactory work. During the month, the District Organizer visited 11 Reading Circles, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, 3, and the District Lecturer 7. The Lady Lecturer and the Honorary Divisional Organizer also visited many Reading Circles.

*BELLARY.*—There are 357 Reading Circles, for which there are 150 supervising officers selected from the Revenue, Registration, Agriculture, Co-operation, Public Health and Medical departments. The Reading Circles are all supplied with the latest war literature such as leaflets, booklets and journals in the local vernaculars, and are increasing in popularity. A large number of these circles have organized *Bhajanas* and *Purana* recital every week, and have thereby achieved entertainment value as well.

*GODAVARI (EAST).*—The Reading Circles are being inspected by the Divisional and Taluk Organizers and Mr. Ch. Rama Rao, District Lecturer, East Godavari, who has been transferred from Guntur district. All the Reading Circles are working properly.

*ANANTAPUR.*—The District Organizer inspected 26 Reading Circles during the month. The Collector inspected one Reading Circle at Palavoy village, Kalyandrug taluk. They are all functioning well.

*MADURA.*—Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, inspected seven Reading Circles in Periakulam and Usilampatti taluks. In the previous month (March), he inspected in all nine Reading Circles in three taluks, viz., Madura, Periyakulrm and Nilakkotta. On a previous tour, he inspected 13 Reading Circles in Dindigul taluk. This month, 420 out of the 611 Reading Circles were inspected by the staff of the National War Front and the Revenue subordinates. All the Reading Circles are functioning properly.

*RAMNAD.*—Five hundred and seventeen Reading Circles are functioning in the district. The Reading Circles at Kaliarkoil, Seithur, Kathanur, Okkur, Mathagupatti and Pagneri were reported to be defunct. The Collector of Ramnad and the Director of War Publicity, Madras, inspected the Reading Circles at Kalkurichi and Palayampatti.

*TINNEVELLY.*—Reports received from several officers show that the Reading Circles are working satisfactorily. War pamphlets, war-in-pictures, etc., were distributed to them regularly.

*ARCOT (SOUTH).*—The Revenue Officers and the staff of the National War Front inspected a large number of Reading Circles. The reports received from them show that they are working satisfactorily.

*CHINGLEPUT.*—The Reading Circles in the district worked satisfactorily. Propaganda materials received were distributed to them.

# Govt. Departments and War Effort

## Co-operative Department

*Grow more food campaign.*—Officers of the Co-operative department continued to tackle the problems relating to the "Grow More Food Campaign." About 16 acres of land in two villages of the Cuddapah district were brought under brinjal cultivation. Tomato seeds sufficient for sowing nearly 3 acres were distributed to some ryots in the Proddatur taluk of the same district. An application for allotment of about 300 acres of tank bed lands for cultivation of food crops has been obtained at Vilathikulam in the Tinnevelly district and it is under the consideration of the Collector. The Co-operatives in the Chingleput district are busy securing seeds of various kinds, both vegetables and food crops for distributing them to the members. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society has placed orders for 13,594 bags of manure and has taken actual delivery of 5,169 bags up to April 18. The Vellore Central Bank, both on its own initiative and with the assistance of its affiliated societies energetically interested itself in the purchase and distribution of groundnut cakes for manurial purposes besides stocking 3,981 measures of good seed paddy for distribution during the next sowing season. The Vilpatti and Kodaikanal Co-operative Societies in the Palnis have brought 8 acres of fresh land under potato cultivation. Three societies in the Palni Hills have applied for funds to purchase 511 maunds of potato seeds from the Agricultural department. The Bobbili Sugarcane Growers Co-operative Society in the Vizagapatam district purchased seed worth Rs. 70 for distribution to members for raising green manure for their paddy lands. This society is also taking keen interest in the reclamation of waste lands. It has so far disbursed a sum of Rs. 545 to four members for reclaiming 15 acres of land during the month. The Inspectors at Nellore have carried on intensive propaganda for impressing on the villagers the need to grow more food, to cultivate more vegetables in backyards and to release paddy for sale to the public and to Grain Purchasing Officers without hoarding it. The Central Banks at Amalapuram and Cocanada have donated Rs. 75 from out of their Common Good Fund for the purchase and distribution of packets of vegetable seeds to members of affiliated societies. There is a keen appreciation of the value and utility of the Grow More Food Campaign among offiials and non-officials who are in the co-operative movement.

*Cottage Industries.*—Steps were taken to introduce the manufacture of hand-made paper from both grass and straw in the Cuddapah and Ramnad districts. Members of fishermen's societies in the South Kanara district have been instructed to grow more sunn hemp so that it can be made available at reasonable rates for profitable manufacture of camouflage nets. Some of them are being trained in the preparation of these nets at the Government Trade School, Mangalore. The Mangalore Ladies Club Stores is making enquiries to see if it can secure orders for the supply of pappadams, chatnis, pickles, preserves, etc., prepared by its members to Indian troops in India and overseas. The Deputy Registrar, Cuddalore, proposes to instruct some fishermen of that place in the manufacture of camouflage nets with the help of a stage inspector to be deputed by the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce. The Vemuru Bell Metal Workers Co-operative Society in the Guntur district has prepared counter samples of 'Brass buckles collapsible' and is awaiting approval of samples by the Supply department. The Guntur Silpa Industrial Co-operative Society is preparing fresh samples of handles for pick axes according to directions received on the supply of original samples. At the instance of the Industrial School, Calicut, the Quilandy Artisans Co-operative Society in the Malabar district has manufactured the following stores for war supplies:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Pairs of blades and cutters .. .. .. .. | 216 | |
| (2) Scissors .. .. .. .. .. .. | 60 | unplated. |
| (3) Table knives .. .. .. .. .. | 190 | unplated. |

The society also proposes to send a few workmen training in the Industrial Institute, Calicut.

*Propaganda.*—The officers of the department carried on intensive propaganda in the course of their tours for the growing of more food crops and vegetables. The Diary Expert of the department screened during his tours the films entitled "Drums in the Desert," "Wisconsin Dairies," "Milk and Butter" at Mudithamandal and Mangalagiri in the Tinnevelly district. A society was started by him for the manufacture of casein and ghee in the area. The method of manufacturing lactic casein was demonstrated by him at Mangalore, Vellore and Trichinopoly, as there is a great demand for this milk product.

*Emergency Food Supply Scheme.*—The scheme for the supply of food stuffs in an emergency sanctioned by Government has been introduced in 34 towns through the agency of 65 retail and 17 wholesale stores. The progress made by them is closely watched.

*Weavers' Societies.*—Under the guidance of the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Special Deputy Registrar for Weavers' Societies, the several weavers' societies in the Province continued to execute war orders. The progress made by them during the month is given below.—

WAR ORDERS—PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES BY WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UP TO 15-4-1943.

| Variety. | | Quantity. Ordered. | Produced. | Passed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mazri .. .. .. | Yards | 318,000 | 253,040 | 145,354 |
| Dusters .. .. .. | Nos. | 75,000 | 76,309 | 60,524 |
| Dosuti .. .. .. | Yards | 1,38,900 | 133,173 | 30,847 |
| Handkerchiefs .. .. | Nos. | 25,000 | 26,778 | 15,000 |
| Bunting cloth—Yellow .. | Nos. | 20,525 | 19,973 | 16,502 |
| Huckaback Towels .. .. | Nos. | 10,000 | 10,663 | Nil. |
| Bandage .. .. .. | Yards | 325,000 | 333,517 | 14,833 |
| Bandage Plaster of Paris .. | Yards | 800,000 | 851,958 | 107,171 |
| Gauze .. .. .. | Yards | 110,000 | 117,348 | Nil. |
| Dungree .. .. .. | Yards | 34,542 | 34,208 | Nil. |

## Agriculture Department

*Finance.*—The following contributions were made by the staff of this department:—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 His Excellency the Governor's War Fund .. | 81 | 3 | 6 |
| 2 Sale of Defence Saving Certificates .. .. | 281 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Do. Stamps .. .. .. | 319 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 Defence Savings Provident Fund .. .. .. | 1,164 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 Hundi collections .. .. .. .. | 35 | 9 | 3 |
| 6 Troop Amenities Fund .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 Defence Savings Bank Deposit .. .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 1,895 | 8 | 9 |

*Propaganda.*—In the course of regular departmental propaganda, special care was taken by the District Work Officers to explain the ryots the necessity of growing more food-crops, which forms an important factor to war efforts. During the course of their tours and meetings in villages, the officers brought home to the ryots the several concessions granted by Government for the increased production of food-crops. The present war situation was also explained to the ryots and the public in all the meetings convened. They were also advised not to hoard up food grains explaining the hardships that arise out of hoarding.

*Recruitment.*—All able bodied young men were advised to join the military department and avail of the bright prospects. An appreciable number of applications from persons employed in several services were forwarded. A few instances are quoted below:—

M. Damodara Prabhu, Farm Manager, Pilicode, was selected for a commission in the army; Mr. Kondayya, clerk of the office of the District Agricultural Officer, Cuddapah, was deputed to the Military Accounts Department; Mr. S. T. Ramanujam, second clerk of the Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Cuddalore, submitted his application for the post of a civilian clerk; one demonstration maistri joined the Army.

*Entertainments.*—Officers of this department participated in conducting meetings, dramas, etc., held by the National War Front connected with war propaganda. In Trichinopoly district, one small-scale agricultural exhibition was held at Kallankurichi during car festival from April 19 to 23.

*General—Ergot.*—Fifteen acres of rye were sown at Nanjanad for the production of ergot. Under favourable conditions, it is hoped that this area will produce three-quarter ton of ergot.

*Food yeast.*—Samples of "Food yeast" of high quality were prepared from a Lister Institute Culture obtained in India. A satisfactory method of production was formulated.

The Millet Section at Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, issued the following quantities of seeds:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cholam .. .. .. | 757 lb. | Samai .. .. | 10 lb. |
| Cumbu .. .. .. | 149 ,, | Cowpea .. .. | 11 ,, |
| Ragi .. .. .. | 162 ,, | Vegetable seeds .. | 9½ oz. |
| Tenai .. .. .. | 5 ,, | | |

The Marketing Section furnished the following information to the concerned officers:—

(*a*) Weekly statements to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies regarding (i) the wholesale prices of potatoes at Mettupalayam; (ii) the prices of important commodities at Madras City;

(*b*) weekly statements to the Commissioner of Police regarding the quantity of sugar received and despatched from Madras Salt Cotaurs;

(*c*) the information on prices of raw and parboiled hand-pounded rice was furnished to different hospitals in Madras through the Commissioner of Civil Supplies;

(*d*) the following information was furnished to this office: (i) a detailed note in regard to cultivation costs of cotton as compared to other crops; (ii) figures of acreage

under cotton and groundnut both irrigated and dry in this province; (iii) statistics of exports of oil cakes by rail from Madras Province during 1939–40 and 1940–41.

## Industries and Commerce Department

*Government Textile Institute, Madras.*—Yarn cloth for war supply received from Collective Weaving Centre, Salem, was tested at the Institute. An emblem of a hand and a dagger was painted on drill cloth for Military Department to serve as badges.

*War Technicians' Training: Government School of Technology, Madras.*—The training of war technicians continued to progress satisfactorily during the month under report. There were 233 technicians in the school undergoing training in various trades.

*Government Industrial School, Madura.*—During March 1943, the school gave intensive training in various trades to about 172 War Technicians. Eighty-eight trainees who underwent training were despatched to army units. The night shift worked as usual.

*Government Industrial School, Bellary.*—Five fresh admissions were made. Twenty-nine fitters were enrolled in I.A.O.C. by the Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore. As a further measure of war effort, some candidates were recruited and sent to Ramgad Centre for undergoing training there.

*Government Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras.*—Ninety-nine fitters, 30 turners, 4 machinists and 20 blacksmiths are undergoing training in the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras.

*War Supplies.*—The following items of stores were manufactured and supplied during the month of March:—

| | Nos. |
|---|---|
| Buckles (Brass) | 6,815 |
| Dahs | 504 |
| Auger handles | 364 |
| Camouflage nets 24 feet × 24 feet | 4,400 |
| Chaplis Hospital | 139 |
| Pith Hats | 768 |
| Charpoys folding | 4 |
| Helves, pick-axe | 15,596 |

The production of all items is in progress in factory and sub-contract units spread all over the Presidency.

*Supplies of soaps: Kerala Soap Institute.*—Owing to the very large demand for soap from the public and from War Charities Associations, Red Cross Societies, etc., additional machinery, was acquired and it is under erection now.

*Engineering activities: Bezwada Division.*—A few hand-boring and test engine sets were engaged in different places on works connected with war. Four borings were completed and nine more are under progress.

*Madras Subdivision.*—The three departmental kite motion pumps fitted to the provision centres in the city were kept in working condition. A special hand-boring set was deputed for war work.

*Chingleput Subdivision.*—Four test engine sets were engaged in pumping out water at the evacuation camps.

*Tanjore Division.*—Seven hand-boring sets continued to be engaged at the aerodrome sites.

*Coimbatore Division.*—Four hand-boring sets, 3 test engines and 2 power drills are engaged on war work.

*Fisheries Section.*—Collections towards His Excellency the Governor's War Fund during March amounted to Rs. 11-14-6. Some of the members of the staff purchased Defence Savings stamps and contributed to the Defence Savings Provident Fund. Intensive propaganda with a view to educating the villagers about the war situation, and advising them to contribute towards war effort both in men and money is being carried on. Propaganda in the direction of growing more food crops conducted by the staff in West Coast, resulted in the cultivation of more food plants.

## Police Department

A sum of Rs. 119-4-0 has been contributed by the Madras City Police towards His Excellency's War Fund and 17 Police constables have donated their blood to the Blood Bank during April.

## Registration Department

*Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.*—The Sub-Registrars of the above districts, who are in charge of the Reading Circles and Village Welfare Committees, as usual, attended their respective Reading Circles. A sum of Rs. 25 was realized in the office of the Registrar of Kurnool by the sale of tickets for a drama in aid of the War Fund.

*Cuddapah district.*—The Sub-Registrar of Kamalapuram exhibited a "Model tank" which attracted a large crowd and he administered the pledge of National War Front informally to them. He also addressed the Christian ladies who were undergoing training in Adult Summer School for Women. The Sub-Registrar of Rayachoti has up till now enlisted 3,170 persons for the National War Front.

*East Godavari district.*—The Sub-Registrar of Tanuku collected Rs. 314-8-0 for the Governor's War Fund and Amenities for Troops Fund. A sum of Rs. 207-3-0 was collected by the Sub-Registrar of Attili for the War Fund. The Sub-Registrar of Amalapuram carried on propaganda enthusiastically. Officers of this department sold Defence Savings stamps to the value of Rs. 1,568-4-0 during March.

## Veterinary Department

*Finance.*—During the month, a sum of Rs. 33-4-0 was donated by the members of this department and another sum of Rs. 130-2-5 was collected from hundi boxes kept at the Veterinary institutions and remitted towards His Excellency the Madras Governor's War Fund. Defence Savings certificates and stamps to the value of Rs. 1,075-8-0 were purchased by the staff. A sum of Rs. 616 was contributed by the staff of the department towards the Defence Savings Provident Fund and Rs. 6-14-0 towards Defence Savings Bank account.

*Propaganda.*—War propaganda was carried on as usual.

*Recruitment.*—The staff encouraged young men whenever opportunity occurred to join the army by explaining to them the various benefits.

## Madras Record Office

Subscription to the Defence Savings Provident Fund was Rs. 95. Defence savings groups have been formed consisting of 18 members and Rs. 43 was collected from them during the month for purchasing Defence Saving Certificates. A sum of Rs. 16-4-0 was also collected during the month by the sale of Defence Savings Stamps to the low-paid members of the staff who could not join the Defence Savings groups. Two clerks have registered their names for service overseas as upper division clerks. One typist has applied for a post in the War Department (General Headquarters) in New Delhi.

## Public Health Department

### A. Recruitment.

*General remarks.*—For some time past, the question of provision of adequate medical personnel for the forces has been under the serious consideration of the Government of India when the recognition of the military shortage reached a crisis a few months ago.

The two major recommendations made by the Military Medical Personnel Mission, which visited India about the end of the year 1942 are that—

(a) Full use should be made of the Licentiates;

(b) an I.A.M.C. on the lines of the R.A.M.C. should be formed.

Following these recommendations, the Government of India (with the approval of the Secretary of State) sanctioned the formation, with effect from 3rd April 1943, of an Indian Army Medical Corps, organized on the lines similar to those of the R.A.M.C. of the British Army, to embody members of the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Hospital Corps. A feature of the new Corps is the improved status and emoluments offered to Licentiates, who will, in future, be recruited as Emergency Commissioned Officers in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces. It is expected that this new scheme will enable the Army Department to secure immediately many hundreds of doctors recognized as efficient for the treatment of troops, starting them as Second Lieutenants and increasing their pay (which at the start was Rs. 75 plus a civil allowance of Rs. 50) from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,350 plus the usual allowance including overseas allowances, charge pay and command pay up to Rs. 240, Specialist pay of Rs. 100 and other such allowances, with a gratuity equivalent to a month's pay per year.

It may be recalled that Licentiates were hitherto appointed as Assistant Surgeons in the Emergency Branch of the Indian Medical Department. The new scheme provides for the grant of very liberal concessions to Licentiate doctors in regard to rank, pay and allowances, antedate for professional experience, counting for initial higher pay, commensurate with their standing and status in the profession. The terms and conditions sanctioned by the Government of India have been sufficiently improved, not only to accord with new status to Licentiates serving in the Army Department and increased responsibilities devolved on them as Military Medical Officers, but also to afford an effective inducement to recruitment, thereby making it possible to set up and maintain a high standard of selection and to obviate the likelihood of any subsequent agitation for further concessions and improvements. A Selection Board consisting of three officials including one Military Medical Representative

RAMNAD VILLAGE GUARDS.

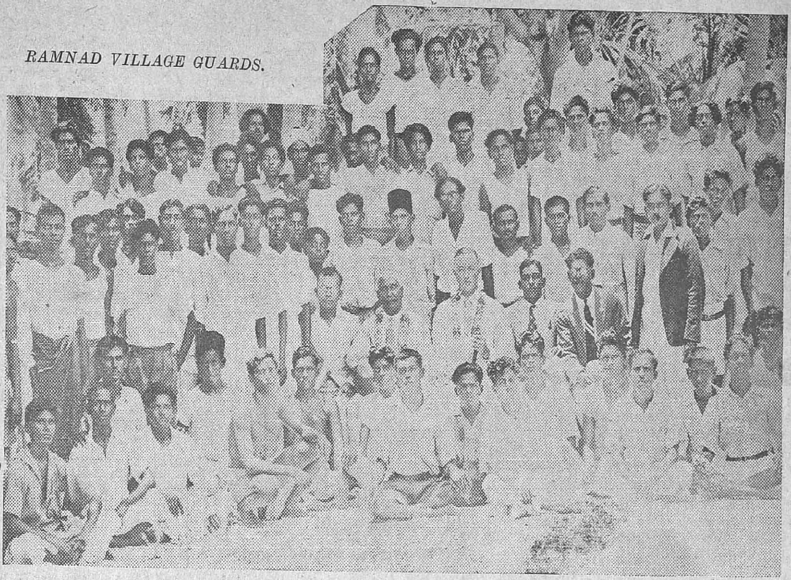


*Photo taken on April 27 when Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, inspected Village Guards of the Ramnad taluk of Ramnad district. To the Director's right is the Ramnad District Organizer, Mr. V. S. G. Manicka Nadar, and to his left is Mr. R. Dasarath, Propagandist Inspector.*

and three non-officials has been appointed to recruit Licentiates to this new service. An excellent opportunity has, therefore, been offered to those doctors of the licentiate class who have so far hesitated to join the Army Medical Service, on the ground that the conditions of the service were not sufficiently attractive or that they were hitherto given only the rank of Jemadar on joining the Army Medical Service. It is hoped that there will be good response from the Medical Licentiates of this Province. It may be added in this connexion that, although the actual recruitment work in this Province was started only from about the middle of the month under report, it is gratifying to note, that, up to the end of April 1943 there have been 26 applicants for appointment to this category of service.

I. *Indian Medical Service—(a) Indian Medical Service—Ordinary Commissions (General Service).*—During the month of April 1943, there were six applications for Emergency Commission in the Indian Medical Service for general service anywhere in the world. One candidate was interviewed and accepted for appointment by the Surgeon-General as he was found fit and suitable by the Madras Provincial (I.M.S.) Recruitment Committee. Ten final year M.B.B.S. and three final year D.M.S. students (whose applications for Emergency Commission in the Indian Medical Service were already before the Director-General, Indian Medical Service), came out successful in the recently held final M.B.B.S. and D.M.S. examinations and their names have been wired to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service to issue necessary orders appointing them as Emergency Commissioned Officers of the Indian Medical Service.

(b) *Indian Medical Service—Ordinary Commission (Local Service in India only).*—One application was received from a D.M.S. candidate for an Emergency Commission in the Indian Medical Service for service within Indian limits. Out of the two candidates interviewed during the month, one was found fit and suitable.

(c) *Indian Medical Service—Specialist Commissions.*—One General Practitioner and one Provincial Medical Service Officer applied for appointment as Specialists in the emergency cadre of the Indian Medical Service with the rank of Major. Two Provincial Medical Service Officers and two General Practitioners were interviewed of whom only one Provincial Medical Service Officer was found fit and suitable to hold the post of a Major Specialist in Surgery in the emergency cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

(d) *Indian Medical Service (Women's Branch).*—Two applications were received from Women Medical Practitioners for Emergency Commission in the Women's Branch of the Indian Medical Service. Out of twelve lady graduates who were interviewed by the Madras Provincial (I.M.S.) Recruitment Committee, during the month, ten were found fit and suitable for appointment in the Women's Branch of the Indian Medical Service.

II. *Indian Medical Department.*—Recruitment to the Emergency Branch of the Indian Medical Department has been suspended with effect from 3rd April 1943 as a result of the formation of the Indian Army Medical Corps dealt with in this note separately.

III. *Civil Medical Practitioners (Graduates).*—In addition to the two vacancies which remained unfilled on 1st April 1943, 11 vacancies occurred during the month. Of the total of 13 vacancies, one was filled up during the month. Efforts are being made to fill up the remaining 12 vacancies as early as possible.

IV. *Civil Medical Practitioners (Licentiates).*—During the month under report the Assistant Director of Medical Services, Madras district, reported eight vacancies of Civil Medical Practitioners (Licentiates), out of which six were filled up during the month. Steps have been taken to fill up the remaining two vacancies at the earliest possible date.

V. *Recruitment of Compounders, Laboratory Assistants and Radiograpers for War Service.*—The progress made towards the recruitment of Laboratory Assistants, Radiographers and Compounders to war service during April 1943 is detailed below:—

| Category of service. | Number of applications received. | Number of candidates interviewed. | Number found fit. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laboratory Assistants .. | 14 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| Radiographers .. .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Compounders .. .. | 7 | 2 | 2 | |

The recruitment to the above class of officers by the Surgeon-General has now been stopped as per instructions from the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi. It has been ordered to be made through the Technical Recruiting Officers.

VI. *Army Nursing Services—(a) Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary).*—During the month of April 1943, two nurses in Government service were selected for appointment to the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) and on receipt of the station posting orders they were relieved for military duty.

Seven stipendiary final year pupil nurses have expressed their willingness to join the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary), immediately after passing the qualifying examination and after completing their full training, i.e., on 1st July 1943. Similarly three stipendiary nurse pupils have volunteered to join Auxiliary Nursing Service immediately after completing 2½ years' training. These latter will be given facilities to appear for the final qualifying examination after they complete about six months' service in the Auxiliary Nursing Service and on passing they will be taken in the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary).

The rates of pay for Sisters in the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) have been revised with effect from 3rd April 1943 as shown below:—

| *Original rate.* | *Revised rates from 3rd April 1943.* |
|---|---|
| Rs. 200-10-250 E. B. 260-5-300. | On appointment Rs. 215. After 6 month service Rs. 220-10-250 E.B. 260-5-300. |

Now the two services, viz., Queen Alexandra Indian Military Nursing Service (Regular) and the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) have been equated in almost all respects.

(*b*) *Male Nurses (I.M.D.).*—Consequent on the formation of the Indian Army Medical Corps with effect from 2nd April 1943, recruitment of Warrant Officers in the Indian Medical department (which term includes Male Nurses) has been stopped with effect from that date. Trained male nurses will in future be enrolled to the Indian Army Medical Corps and given the rank of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers. Applications for the grant of direct commissions as Viceroy's Commissioned Officers should be sent in the first instance to the nearest Technical Recruiting Officers.

(*c*) *Auxiliary Nursing Service.*—About 50 candidates were interviewed for selection in connexion with the ensuing course and about 40 were selected. At the instance of the Headquarters four candidates are being deputed for training at the Irwin Hospital, Delhi, and six at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, Bombay. The training of the selected candidates in this Province will commence as soon as the present trainees are called up for military duty.

B. GENERAL.

I. *War effort with reference to A.R.P. (Medical)*—(*a*) *Blood Bank.*—The Government have sanctioned the appointment for a whole time Blood Transfusion Officer for organizing Blood Bank, Blood Transfusion Units and training the Medical Officers in the technic of preparation, preservation and transfusion of plasma and transfusion of whole blood. They have also sanctioned the deputation of this Officer for undergoing a comprehensive course of training in resuscitation at the All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta. Two more Medical Officers have been trained in Blood Transfusion service at the King Institute, Guindy. The total number of donors bled up to and the balance of plasma available in the Blood Banks in this Presidency on 15th April 1943 are as follows:—

| Number of donors bled. | Balance of plasma available. |
|---|---|
| 2,660 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,77,820 |

(*b*) *Medical treatment of gas casualties.*—Six casualty and Staff Medical Officers from classes I and II vulnerable towns in the mufassal and 9 Medical Officers from the Government Hospitals in Madras City were trained in the Medical treatment of gas casualties at the General Hospital and Stanley Hospital, Madras.

(*c*) *A.R.P. beds.*—In accordance with the revised policy relating to Civil Defence the question of reorganizing the Hospital services in the various vulnerable towns is under consideration.

(*d*) *A.R.P. Subsidiary Schemes.*—The Government have sanctioned the free supply of uniform to the paid personnel of the A.R.P. Subsidiary Schemes employed in the Government Hospitals in classes I and II vulnerable towns in the mufassal.

II. *St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade.*—During the month 135 candidates passed in First Aid and Home Nursing and qualified themselves for the award of certificates.

The Red Cross week was held during this month between the 5th and 10th April. In that connexion an appeal was issued by the Indian Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association for subscription and donations on behalf of the sick, wounded, convalescent and prisoner soldiers (Indian and British) to all Local Centres of St. John Ambulance Association and to all District Medical Officers. In response to the appeal a sum of Rs. 232-6-0 was received from the following places, viz., Mannargudi, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The amount has been remitted to the Lady District Officer, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. IV (Madras district) (Mrs. C. M. Town). It is likely that other centres and District Medical Officers may have remitted their collections direct, to the Governor's War Fund.

III. *A.R.P. Medical Organization in the Madras Fortress Area—First Aid Posts*—(*a*) *City.*—For the 28 first aid posts in the City, there are 70 doctors, 14 nurses and 348 first aiders (paid 199 and voluntary 149).

(*b*) *Mufassal.*—For the 5 First Aid Posts in the mufassal (Madras Civil Defence Area) there are 12 doctors, 4 nurses and 56 first aiders (paid 33 and voluntary 23).

(*c*) *Mobile First Aid Posts.*—There are now 16 doctors, all volunteers, 24 nurses, 30 nursing orderlies, 30 stretcher bearers, 12 lay persons, 10 drivers.

*First Aid Parties.*—Out of 155 parties sanctioned, there are now 115 parties (paid 114, voluntary 1).

*Ambulances.*—Out of 77 Ambulances required, there are now 58 (A.R.P. owned 51, War Charities 2, Hospital Ambulances 5). There are now 112 Ambulance Attendants (paid 104, voluntary 8).

*Cars for First Aid Parties.*—Out of 155 cars required, there are now 101 cars (A.R.P. owned 100, volunteered 1).

*Cars for sitting cases.*—Out of 52 cars required, there are now 28, all volunteered.

*Training and General.*—First Aiders in Parties and Posts are trained in advanced stretcher drill, etc., by the Instructors and in surgical dressings at the General, Stanley and Royapetta Hospitals and the Government and Corporation Dispensaries.

Training of staff personnel (paid wardens) was conducted by only 4 full time First Aid Lecturers (doctors one having resigned from 1st April 1943).

*Recruitment.*—Due to the application of higher standard of physical requirements (i.e., 110 lb. in weight and 5 feet 3 inches in height) recruitment has gone down during the month. So far 15 First Aiders were taken on transfer from mufassal A.R.P.

## Education Department

During the month under report, a sum of Rs. 30 was collected from the members of the staff of the office of the Director of Public Instruction and out of this sum, three Defence Savings Certificates were purchased.

The pamphlet "Children into ruffians", sets of picture post-cards and calendars were distributed among the educational institutions of this Presidency.

Defence Savings Stamps to the value of Rs. 19 were sold to the members of the staff of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, during the month.

Twenty-one applications from the subordinates of this office for various posts in the Defence services were received and forwarded with the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction. Of these, one was for the King's Commission in the I.A.F.

# "Grow More Food"

## Excavation of Kondapadu Channel

In pursuance of the Grow More Food campaign, the Government have sanctioned the immediate execution of the scheme "Excavating the Kondapadu Channel from the junction canal above Muddapuram Lock in the Godavari Western Delta" at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,100 for the works only.

## Kalipatnam Scheme

In pursuance of the Grow More Food campaign the Government have sanctioned the immediate execution of the scheme "Extension of irrigation under the Kalipatnam scheme, West Godavari district," at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,330.

*MADURA.*—The main theme of this month's propaganda was "Grow More Food" and 1,189 acres of assessed waste and poramboke lands have been brought under punja crop cultivation in three taluks, viz., Nilakotta, Melur and Kodaikanal. More than 3,000 acres in Periyar area have been cultivated with ragi and cholam as a third crop.

This month, Sir P. T. Rajan, Regional Leader, National War Front, opened a depot in Cumbum. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Usilampatti, presided and the District Organizer spoke on the aims and objects of such depots. There are 22 such depots in the district.

# Price Control

*BELLARY.*—Arrangements made to supply grain to the poor, and to control prices under the supervision of the Government officials of the Revenue department are working satisfactorily.

In the five taluks of Bellary, Rayadrug, Siruguppa, Alur and Adoni where famine distress is acute, 19 relief works have been opened, providing employment to 171,749 people and wages are paid based on grain prices in the nearest market. In addition

*VICTORY HOUSE, RASIPUR.*

*Victory House Rasipur, was opened by Mr. R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S., Collector of Salem, on May 2*

to the wages paid to the coolies employed on the works, cash doles are also paid to 5,272 people. Arrangements are being made to open fodder depots to supply hill grass in areas where fodder scarcity is felt.

### Standard Cloth

The decision of the Madras Government to participate in the Standard Cloth Scheme has been interpreted in certain sections of the Press as a surrender to pressure from vested interests. There is no truth in this statement. The gap between the amount required for consumption and production is so large that even if this Province receives the full quota of Standard Cloth allotted to it, the clothing requirements of the people will not be fully met. Even after the introduction of Standard Cloth, the Government propose not only to continue but to expand the scheme of production of cheap cloth on handlooms from yarn supplied at panel prices by the mills. There is room at present both for Standard Cloth and for Cheap Cloth made on handlooms. There is no reason to apprehend that the introduction of Standard Cloth will either now or in the near future result in handloom weavers being thrown out of work. If, contrary to expectations, there are indications to show that the repercussions of Standard Cloth are unfavourable to the handloom weavers, the Government will take such action as may be necessary to ensure that their interests are safeguarded. The Government, however, wish to make it clear that no pressure was brought on them from any quarter and that the decision to participate in the Standard Cloth Scheme was taken after they had fully satisfied themselves that the introduction of Standard Cloth would benefit the proper sections of the community without affecting adversely the handloom industry.

### Handloom Standard Cloth Control Order

The Government have issued an order called the Madras Handloom Standard Cloth Control Order, 1943, which will come into force at once throughout the whole of the Province of Madras. According to this order handloom standard cloth shall be woven, processed or finished only by persons authorized in this behalf by the Provincial Yarn Commissioner, Madras, and no person who is not authorized by the said authority shall sell any such cloth nor sell it at a price higher than that fixed from time to time by the said authority.

## Civil Defence

*MALABAR.*—Steady progress has been made in the A.R.P. arrangements in the towns of Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore.

*TINNEVELLY.*—Incident practices continue to be held, the services taking part. The usual siren practices took place in the month. A special feature of the propaganda was the staging of an A.R.P. drama styled "Sahaya Parimal" under the distinguished patronage of the District Collector by the Group Warden, Mr. S. Muthiah Pillai.

*TANJORE.*—The A.R.P. Organization at Negapatam and Tanjore is functioning satisfactorily.

## Review of Radio Programmes

### Madras Station

During April, as many as 61 items on the War and allied subjects were broadcast by the Madras station.

*Civilians in War.*—How the civilians can help the successful prosecution of the war was the subject of the talks broadcast on the 1st and 22nd instant. Mr. E. H. M. Bower, who gave the first of these talks, pointed out how very true were the well-known words of Napoleon that an Army marched on its stomach and stressed the importance of the Commissariat in the war effort. Mr. H. S. Town speaking on "Munitions" in the same series, dwelt on the civilians' part in changing the raw materials into forms in which our own Armies, Navies and Armed forces could use them against the enemies of human freedom.

*The Food Problem.*—Quite a number of talks were broadcast on the need to grow more food and make it avaiable to all classes of the population at reasonable prices. Broadcasting on the 5th instant, Mr. R. Galletti, I.C.S., said that the food situation in other countries of the world like China, Europe or even America was far worse than it was in India and that here there was almost a full peace-time supply. He urged that all money over and above the minimum requirement should be returned to the Government to be spent on War effort and that otherwise, prices would go up. Messrs. D. Ananda Rao and V. Narayanaswami who broadcast on the same subject on the 8th instant, stressed the need for utmost economy in civilian consumption and the imperative necessity to exploit more intensively all cultivable waste land and the evolving of suitable scientific substitute articles of food.

*War Effort.*—In a discussion broadcast on the 12th instant, Mr. K. O. Anthony and Mr. J. Nuttal discussed the steps taken by the Provincial Defence Loans

Committee for attracting investments in War loans and the ways and means of making it more popular. Mr. Hamish F. Simpson in a talk on the 26th instant gave an account of the ways in which men and women could collect salvage in their homes, salvage which may not be of much value to them but would be of great value to the Salvage Depot. On the 9th instant, Margaret Gibbons broadcast a talk on the Women's Auxiliary Corps.

*U.S.S.R.*—Mr. B. W. Batchelor in a talk broadcast on the 20th instant, gave an account of the factors which had inspired the people of the Soviet which consisted of about a hundred different races with faith in their country, in its army and its leaders. He also dwelt on the reaction of the Soviet system on the morale of the army and pointed out that the entire younger generation had grown up with the revolution and enthusiastically believed in its benefits.

*Axis Propaganda Exposed.*—In the series of talks in English, Tamil and Telugu entitled, Axis Speaks, Irattai Navu, and Satru Prachara Pariseelana, respectively, the mendacious statements and fantastic claims made by the Axis partners in their propaganda were effectively exposed. Messrs. P. R. Ramachandra Rao, T. A. V. Nathan and N. Jagannath participated in these broadcasts.

The Allied successes in North Africa, the repeated bombing of Germany and Italy, the progressive deterioration of the Nazis in the Eastern theatre were all dealt with in a series of talks reviewing the progress of the war from time to time.

Among other broadcasts, mention may be made of the talk by a flying officer entitled "One winged men of the Air" radiated on the last day of the month.

*Relays.*—Among outstanding relays from other stations of A.I.R. the talk from Calcutta by Mr. I. S. Jehu on "The See-Saw in Libya" deserves special mention. On the 12th instant, this station relayed the electrical recording of the message of Her Majesty the Queen to the women of the Empire, which was broadcast from Delhi. Five more episodes of the B.B.C. feature entitled "Fred Perkins—War Correspondent" were also relayed during the month.

## Trichinopoly Station

*Food Problem.*—The problem of food having assumed major importance in recent times, particular stress was laid in our broadcasts on the harnessing of available food resources of the country and their adjustment to the war time needs of the population. The role of the civilian in total war, the war effort of Britain and the Allies keyed to the maximum in carrying out the counter offensive against the Axis and the essentials of the plan of post-war reconstruction were among other subjects covered in the broadcast. In addition to the special relays and features broadcast during the month, attention was focussed on the live issues of the economic and social aspects of war effort in India and in Britain.

*Talks.*—The organization of the food resources of the country to meet the present demand came in for special treatment by Mr. R. Sambasivan who spoke in the series "Matrunavugal" on April 3 and made suggestions regarding substitute food-grains in the place of wheat and rice. The avoidance of waste in the running of hotels and restaurants, as well as the economies that could be achieved by co-operative organization were explained by Mr. N. V. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Law and Publicity Officer, S.I.Ry., in his talk on "Avoiding Waste" broadcast on April 7. Mr. A. Hirudayaswami, in a talk on a "Food-grain budget" on April 28, explained the progress made towards the adjustment of supply and demand as between deficit and surplus districts within our presidency and on the achievements of the "Grow more food" campaign.

The growth and the achievement of the Indian Air Force was the subject of a special talk in the series "Background to the News" broadcast on April 1 by Mr. J. S. Kannappar in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the I.A.F. Mr. S. Ramalingaswami talking in the same series on April 8, dwelt on the strategic implications of the operations in Burma.

Mr. T. V. Somasundaram, District Organizer of the National War Front in his talk on "Makkalin Por" (People's War) broadcast on April 10, explained the significance of total war and the part played in it by every individual. In the series "Nirvina" Mr. V. Seshasayee, Chief Warden, A.R.P., Trichinopoly, in his talk on "Padukappu Munnetram" on April 24 dwelt on the A.R.P. Organization and the progress of A.R.P. Sense already achieved amongst the public at large.

The contribution made by women in Britain to the War Effort of the Nation was the subject of an interesting talk on "Our sisters abroad: In England" by Mrs. Neela Tyagarajan broadcast in the women's page in the weekly variety magazine "Ariel" on April 18.

The highlight in the programme concerning the war effort of Indians was provided by the talk of Dr. G. D. Boaz on "Britanil Indivarhal" in the series "Nan Kanda Britain." Dr. Boaz, a doctor of Philosophy of the Oxford University who has returned to India after an adventurous voyage, gave an intimate idea of the life of Indians in the Britain of to-day and their contribution to the common war effort, in the first of a series of three talks broadcast on April 25. The succeeding two talks in the series are due to be broadcast on May 30 and June 20, respectively from the Trichinopoly Studios of All-India Radio.

In a series entitled "Sthira Samuham", social problems of the present and the future are being discussed by Mr. R. Bhaskaran of the Annamalai University and Mr. S. Thothadri Aiyengar of the National College, Trichinopoly. In the first of these talks broadcast on April 17, Social insurance in relation to social justice and the significance of the limitation of wants to secure economic stability were considered from the viewpoint of postwar reconstruction.

*Features.*—The News Reel reviewing the march of events in perspective continues to be a popular weekly item. The magnificent part played by the Fourth Indian Division in the battle for the Mareth line was the subject of a feature broadcast on April 9. The folly of hoarding food-grains was portrayed in a playlet entitled "The Hoarder's Dilemma" on April 11 and the voluntary adoption of substitute foodstuffs for rice in the skit "Orupozudhu" broadcast on April 13.

*Relays.*—A recording of the talk by Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, on the eve of the 10th Anniversary of the Indian Air Force was broadcast in the educational programmes on April 1. A recording of an eye-witness account of the 10th Anniversary celebrations of the I.A.F. by Eric Robertson was relayed later in the evening on the same day from Delhi. A recording of Her Majesty the Queen's message to the Women of the Empire was relayed from the B.B.C. on April 12. During the month, messages from Indian Troops stationed in the Middle East were relayed from the Additional South Indian Service and a recording of messages from our troops stationed in Ceylon was also broadcast from the Trichinopoly centre on April 13.

*Miscellaneous.*—The short talks broadcast daily providing background information on topical issues covered a variety of themes ranging from Blood transfusion services to the use of trees for building aircraft in American training centres. These items as well as the discussion "Kettaya Sangathi" continue to provide up-to-date information for popular consumption in and around areas where community sets are in service.

# Miscellaneous

## Transport Problem

The attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in a local newspaper of the 31st March 1943 commenting on the alleged inadequacy of the provision in the Provincial Budget estimate for 1943–44 under grants to local bodies for the maintenance and development of road communications and on the need for formulating a sound programme of transport development.

2. The following figures show in one view the total of the authorized expenditure under grants-in-aid to local bodies for the maintenance and development of road communications in the Province and the compensation given to them towards the loss of tolls income and motor bus licence fees in 1943–44 compared with the corresponding figures from 1938–39:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Budget Estimate for 1943–44 .. .. | Rs. 139·82 lakhs. |
| Revised Estimate for 1942–43 .. .. | „ 151·10 „ |
| Actuals for 1941–42 .. .. .. | „ 153·75 „ |
| „ 1940–41 = .. .. | „ 124-85 „ |
| „ 1939–40 .. .. .. | „ 132-59 „ |
| „ 1938–39 .. .. .. | „ 122-44 „ |

It will be seen from the figures given above that the total authorized expenditure in 1943–44 of Rs. 139·82 lakhs though less than the revised estimate for 1942–43 by about Rs. 11 lakhs is about Rs. 17 lakhs more than the actual expenditure in 1938–39. The decrease in the authorized expenditure in 1943–44 compared with the revised estimate for 1942–43 is mainly under grants for the maintenance of trunk roads, non-recurring grants and statutory tolls compensation. This is due to the following reasons:—

(*a*) Some roads have been withdrawn from the control of local bodies and taken over by the Provincial Public Works Department. Consequently provision for expenditure on these roads which in 1942–43 amounted to about Rs. 30 lakhs and in 1943–44 is expected to be about Rs. 37 lakhs more than the annual expenditure incurred on them previously from Government grants and local funds is not now included under grants-in-aid but under the Public Works Department estimates.

(*b*) Owing to the situation created by the War, there is great difficulty in obtaining such materials as

*VICTORY HOUSE VIRUDU NAGAR.—Victory House, Virudunagar, Ramnad district, was opened by Capt. G.T.B.Harvey, Director of War Publicity, on April 20.*

bitumen, cement, and steel and local bodies are not able to spend large amounts on the construction and improvement of roads and bridges. A number of road rollers have been taken over from local bodies for work on roads of military importance and then work is slower and less efficient. Further owing to war conditions, expenditure on new schemes has to be confined to essential works necessary either on account of war or for the free flow of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life and important raw products and all other schemes have had to be postponed.

(c) The reduction under statutory tolls compensation is due to short receipts under taxes on motor vehicles due to petrol and tyre rationing. Towards this shortage ex-gratia additional toll compensation is being paid and the unspent balance of the grant is credited to the Provincial Road Fund and will be made available to the local bodies concerned when they are able to spend it.

If the extra expenditure to be incurred by the Government on the roads taken over by the Public Works Department is added to the expenditure under grants and compensations to local bodies for communications, the total expenditure provided for in 1943-44 will amount to about Rs. 176.94 lakhs against a corresponding expenditure of Rs. 122·44 lakhs in 1938-39.

3. The Government are not unaware of the need for the development of communications. A scheme of road development for the whole province estimated to cost over six crores was drawn up by Mr. Vipan in 1935. Large programmes of road development to be financed from this Government's share in the Central Road Fund and separate village road programmes for each district to be financed by local bodies with the aid of grants from Provincial Funds have been drawn up and schemes from the programmes are sanctioned year after year for execution. The difficulties created by the war have however retarded the execution of the sanctioned schemes.

## Local Boards Libraries

The Government have made provision for a sum of Rs. 55,000 (Rs. 25,000 for libraries under district boards and municipal councils and Rs. 30,000 for libraries under panchayats) in the annual estimate of expenditure in 1943-44 for grants to public libraries maintained by District Boards, Municipal Councils and Panchayats. The amount will be distributed for expenditure on the equipment of libraries (provision of books and book-cases) under the direct control of the said bodies or under the control of private associations registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. Private associations with public libraries in their charge will have to submit their applications for grant to the district board or municipal council concerned.

## Serviceable Tyres and Tubes

The Government have considered that in view of the necessity for conserving tyres any serviceable tyres or tubes on a bus or a lorry which is taken off the road for want of one or more serviceable tyres and tubes should be taken over and utilized to keep buses or lorries going. They have accordingly authorized the Provincial Motor Transport Controller to acquire under rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules the serviceable tyres and tubes on buses and lorries which have been taken off the road and to dispose of the tyres and tubes so acquired at his discretion by direct sale or by placing them at the disposal of the Provincial Rationing Officer.

## Vacancies in Public Services

The Government have issued the following instructions for filling vacancies in public services temporarily during war by direct recruitment. Persons will be appointed regularly as usual and through the agency of the Madras Public Service Commission in cases where it should be consulted. After the war the services of the candidates so appointed will except as provided below be terminated once for all if war service candidates are available to replace them. Candidates whose services have been so terminated will have no further claim to be reappointed in subsequent vacancies to fill which fresh recruitment will be made by the normal method.

*Exception.*—If a sufficient number of war service candidates are not available to fill all the reserved vacancies then the vacancies remaining after absorbing such candidates should be filled in the following order:—

(1) By persons who completed their probation before 1st January 1943.

(2) By persons who were appointed before 1st January 1943 but who complete their probation on or after that date, and

(3) By persons who were appointed on or after 1st January 1943.

## Engineering Service

The Government have directed that three vacancies in the cadre of Assistant Engineers in the Madras Engineering Service during 1943-44 be reserved for direct recruits. These vacancies will be kept unfilled in substantive capacity to provide employment after the war for men who shall have rendered war service. There will be no direct recruitment to the post by the Public Service Commission, Madras, this year.

## Rates for Timber

It is notified for the information of the public, especially those taking part in the timber trade, that in the event of the Government finding it necessary to requisition timber in the possession of any person in the districts of Malabar or South Kanara, compensation will be paid by Government on the basis of actual cost to the owners, plus a reasonable margin of profit, but will under no circumstances exceed the rates shown in the schedule which has been posted on the notice boards in the offices of the District Forest Officers, Range Officers, Forest Depot Officers and Timber Supply Officers in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. The schedule mentioned above will remain in force until further notice.

The Government are satisfied that the schedule of rates is reasonable and allows a liberal margin of profit. The public and timber traders are warned that if they purchase timber of the species and categories given in the schedule at higher rates, they will be doing so at their own risk, as in the event of requisitioning nothing more than the rates shown in the schedule will be paid by Government.

## Country Craft Traffic on the East Coast

The Government of Madras have been considering for some time past the possibilities of developing and organizing on a more efficient basis the greater use of sea-going country craft, the coastal trade on the East Coast of India with a view to relieve the strain on the railway traffic. In March 1943 they appointed a committee to advise them on the steps to be taken to develop country craft traffic on the East Coast. The Committee consisted of the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, as chairmen and the following as members: (1) Chairman, Madras Port Trust, (2) Mr. C. Machado (representative of the boat-owners of Tuticorin), (3) Sri V. P. Kayarohanam Pillai (representative of the merchants of Negapatam), (4) Sri Dantu Surya Rao (representative of the merchants of Cocanada) and (5) Sri Rao Sahib P. V. Rangayya (representative of the boat-owners of Masulipatam). If the committee found it necessary to obtain advice in regard to railway co-operation, they were requested to co-opt representatives of the railways concerned. Major S. C. Bryant, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds, Agent and General Manager, of the South Indian Railway, were accordingly co-opted as members.

2. The committee held two meetings in April 1943 and recommended to Government:—

(a) that the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, for the time being, be vested with the central control, and that he should be assisted by the local Port officers at the outposts and the Traffic Manager, Madras Port Trust, at Madras acting as Intelligence Officers. The functions of the Intelligence Officers will be to expedite the movement of craft from one port to another, to furnish information regarding movements of craft from the port with particulars of cargo shipped and date of sailing, etc., to the Port Officer at destination and to the central control, to make available in his office similar reports received from other ports for perusal by registered boat-owners and merchants and to maintain a list of boat-owners and merchants engaged in country craft traffic;

(b) that a small Freight Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of boat-owners and merchants be formed at each port to prepare a schedule of suitable rates of freight for the various commodities shipped from the port and to forward copies thereof to the Central Control and other centres;

(c) that restrictions for the movements of grains by sea be removed;

(d) that the Railway administration of the South Indian Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway be addressed if they are willing to co-operate and help the country craft traffic to the extent of withdrawing any special rates that might send to keep the traffic on the railway;

(e) that as building of new craft is not possible owing to the scarcity of the necessary materials and the difficulty in obtaining them, individual cases requiring assistance for building new craft or repairing old ones be considered by Government on the merits of each case as and when they arise; and

(f) that for the purpose of insurance, an association of boat-owners be formed at each port with the Port Officer as chairman so that the Marine Insurance Companies may accept risks in respect of country craft traffic and cargo carried therein.

The Government have accepted all the recommendations made by the committee, except the one regarding the removal of restrictions for the movements of grains by sea. They have, however, decided to issue permits for the transport of rice, etc., by sea. The Port Officers are being instructed to keep the grain purchase officers in their neighbourhood informed regarding boats available for taking cargo from time to time so that the grain purchasing officers may arrange to issue permits for transport by sea (combined if necessary with rail).

## Investigation of Rubber Yielding Plants

In G.O. Ms. No. 651-M, Development, dated 23rd December 1942, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the investigation of rubber yielding plants in this province. The Botanical Assistant sanctioned for the investigation has reported that the plant Cryptostegia Grandiflora occurs in abundance in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, and recommends the production forthwith of rubber from the existing plants in these areas. The Director of Agriculture has accordingly submitted a scheme for the production of rubber from existing areas of Cryptostegia Grandiflora in the two districts and for the planting of this rubber vine on all Government canal banks, and porambokes near canals in this province. The Government are pleased to approve the scheme submitted by the Director of Agriculture.

Sanction is accorded to the employment temporarily for a period of one year from the date of appointment of the following staff:—

*Botanical aspect of the scheme.*—Six fieldmen on Rs. 30—3/2—48 plus Dearness allowances; one peon for Botanical Assistant on Rs. 12—17 per mensem plus Dearness allowance. These fieldmen will work under the taluk demonstrators.

*Chemical aspect of the scheme.*—One Chemist on Rs. 190—25/2—240—30/2—480—40/2—560. One Chemical Assistant on Rs. 75—7½/2—106, four fieldmen on Rs. 30—3/2—48 with Dearness allowance, one clerk on Rs. 30—55 with Dearness allowance, one peon on Rs. 12—17 with Dearness allowance.

Sanction is also accorded to the incurring of an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 15,100 (rupees fifteen thousand and one hundred only) as detailed below:—

| | Botanical aspect. RS. | Chemical aspect. RS. |
|---|---|---|
| RECURRING— | | |
| Travelling allowance .. .. .. | 2,880 | 1,500 |
| Contingencies .. .. .. .. .. | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| Acids and chemicals .. .. .. .. | .. | 850 |
| NON-RECURRING— | | |
| Apparatus and materials .. .. .. | .. | 2,850 |
| Total .. | 6,880 | 8,200 |

Rs. 15,080 or

15,100 roundly.

The Accountant-General is requested to admit the expenditure in audit pending provision of funds.

## Silk Worm Control Order

The Government have issued an order called "The Madras Silk Worm Cocoon Control Order, 1943," which will come into force in the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district on the 15th June 1943 and in any other part of the Province of Madras on such date as the Government may by notification appoint.

## Famine Relief in Ceded Districts

The attention of the Government has been drawn to certain criticisms appearing in the press regarding famine operations in the Ceded Districts. Out of the 34 camps sanctioned, the strength has exceeded 6,000 in 15 and the Board of Revenue has whenever necessary been issuing instructions to Collectors to relieve the pressure by opening new works. As regards the supply of milk to babies, the Government have already commended to Collectors for adoption, the suggestion that milk should be given in lieu of the additional cash dole that is being paid to mothers of babies in arms. The Government have no doubt that this is being done as far as possible. Drinking water facilities and shelters have been provided in all the camps. Under the Famine Code, distribution of clothes to workers is ordinarily to be left to private

*ANGADIPURAM EXHIBITION.—A National War Front Exhibition was held at Angadipuram in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district, in the second week of April on the occasion of the annual pooram festival. Photo shows the procession that was taken out on April 20 by the staff of the National War Front and others.*

[A report appears on page 6.]

charity, except in the case of pregnant women who are provided with clothing under the rules. A grant of Rs. 20,000 from the Indian People's Famine Trust has already been spent on supplying clothing to needy workers in Bellary district and steps are being taken to obtain a further grant for all the three affected districts. The proposal to utilize famine labour to excavate portions of the Tungabhadra low level canal is under the consideration of the Government.

## Preparation of Hay

The Government have sanctioned as an experimental measure a scheme for the preparation of 100 tons of hay from the grass available in the Nallamalais for use as a reserve for bad seasons at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,150. The scheme is to be brought into active operation during the current year as soon as grass cutting is practicable after the monsoon.

# APPENDIX.

## WORK OF DEFENCE LOANS COMMITTEE

### Mr. J. NUTTALL INTERVIEWED.

*The following discussion between Mr. J. Nuttall and Mr. K. O. Antony was broadcast recently by the All-India Radio, Madras :—*

*Mr. N.*—When I was invited to give this talk I naturally asked a number of my friends just what the public were thinking about the work of the Provincial Defence Loans Committee, and what was on the public's mind in regard to their attitude to investing money in War Loans, and amongst my friends I happened to meet Mr. Antony and he put to me some very pertinent questions, so I said to him "Would it not be better if we met at Broadcasting House and discussed these matters so that listeners could bear something about the work of the Provincial Defence Loans Committee, and also how my Committee view the doubts of those who have not invested money to aid the War Efforts?"

Mr. Antony is with me here and he is going to put to me those questions which he had in mind when I originally spoke to him. Now, Mr. Antony, what would you like to ask me?

*Mr. A.*—In the report that you read at the meeting of the Provincial War Committee the other day, you said that the total subscriptions so far received were nearly Rs. 6,77,00,000. Do you consider, Mr. Nuttall, that this is a satisfactory response from the Province to the appeal of your Committee? Personally, I don't think that the response is commensurate with the resources of the Province, nor do I think it is an adequate expression of the will of the people to win the war. You do not certainly attribute it to any opposition on the part of investing public to War Effort, due to political considerations?

*Mr. N.*—Well, I quite agree that contributions so far are not as good as they might be. It is difficult to say exactly why they are down or why the South has lagged behind other parts of India. I don't think we can blame those who have endeavoured to stifle support of the War Effort. It is obvious from money which has been subscribed that there is a will in existence to support the War Effort, but I think that it can be very considerably expanded.

## Investment in War Loans

*Mr. A.*—I quite agree with you that political considerations have not stood in the way of people subscribing to the War Loans as far as South India is concerned. Those who can afford to contribute to War Loans are definitely in favour of War Effort, but I am told that there is a certain amount of hesitation to invest in war loans on the ground of inflation which, as you know, has devaluated the Rupee considerably. People who possess money would like to invest it in gold or other objects which appreciate in terms of the Rupee. What do you consider about this?

*Mr. N.*—Inflation is in existence in this country, but it has not reached the stage where you would say that the Rupee today is less in value than it has been in the past. It is true that at the present time you can get barely three measures of rice for a Rupee, whereas just before the war you would probably have got as much six measures, but still it is necessary to go further back than that and the price of essential commodities today in this Presidency is very little higher than the price in about 1926 or 1927, so that on the whole although we appear to be in a period of inflation, it is a temporary one and can be checked.

My Committee has considered the suggestion of saving to counter inflation and Professor Thomas has done stout work in this direction. He makes out, and quite rightly that if you save you curtail spending and by means of lessening spending you keep prices down. Always during a war there is a tendency for prices to rise because of the shortage of commodities, but it this can be counted by

people being more prudent in what they buy, and if in being prudent they also adopt the policy of saving, they will prevent inflation.

Actually, I consider that the stability of the Rupee is as great, if not greater, than it was at the beginning of this war.

### Tendency to Invest in Gold

*Mr. A.*—Mr. Nuttall, you have not replied to my point about the tendency in the people to invest their surplus money in gold. How do you account for it?

*Mr. N.*—Yes, I am sorry. There is always a tendency and it does not apply to people in this country alone, for those who have money to hoard it in some form or other in what they themselves consider the safest form. We know that from time immemorial people have been in the habit of hoarding money, or we will say if you like saving money, by means of purchasing gold, or gold ornaments, but it is impossible to say that in these times, or later during the days of peace, gold is going to be any more stable than any other metal. It is true that in the past gold has been a standard which has not depreciated in value to any great extent, but gold in the future may not be fixed as a standard, so that those people who at the present time feel that they are making themselves secure by hoarding gold may not be able to realize anything like what they paid for it.

The best security is a security that Government offers. The securities which Government offer, and which at the same time Government guarantee, are War Loans. You either believe that Government will repay these Loans or not, and I cannot believe that there will be any repudiation of any debts incurred by Government.

### Rate of Interest

*Mr. A.*—Nor do I. No future Government will find it an easy thing to repudiate their debts in War Loans, but it seems to me that one of the chief obstacles to the inflow of War Loan subscriptions is the low rate of interest. There are so many forms of investments today from which those who have surplus money can get better and what is more important quicker returns. I have also a suspicion that shrewd businessmen are hoping that there would be a great demand for capital for reconstruction purposes in the post-war period, and they do not want to see that their money is locked up in War Loans. They would like to have their resources as much as possible in a fluid form to take advantage of such a situation. Do you agree with me there?

*Mr. N.*—Yes, I agree up to a point. It is always felt by those people who have money to invest that they would like, first to obtain the highest rate of interest on their money, and secondly that they can quickly withdraw it and put it to other uses when they wish. It is quite true that there are many opportunities, at the present time, of obtaining a higher rate of interest than is offered for the existing War Loans, but it must be borne in mind that there is greater risk connected with those higher yielding forms of investment.

In order to be completely certain that the money invested today will not depreciate in value, I cannot think of a better form of investment than the Government securities issued in the form of War Loans. An investor may feel that when he eventually wishes to turn his investments into cash he will not recover the full par value. If there is any depreciation in War Loans there is sure to be a very much greater depreciation in investments of much less security. The greater the risk a man takes the higher the rate of interest, the less the risk, the lower the rate of interest, and Government having guaranteed the repayment at fixed rates is sufficient indication to the purchaser that he will get back in full the amount of money he has invested.

I admit that the date of the Loans may be a disadvantage in some cases, but still you cannot have your cake and eat it. If you want security you must put up with certain strict regulations.

### Psychological Aspect

*Mr. A.*—May I put you a question with regard to the organizational aspect of your Committee's work?

*Mr. N.*—Certainly.

*Mr. A.*—In doing so, let me say that, in common with all those interested in War Effort, I do appreciate the splendid work you and your Committee have done, but I would like to know whether you have taken the psychological aspect of your appeals into consideration. You have issued very many appeals on general grounds, but have they stirred the imagination of the people to any very great extent? To my mind, it seems that appeals must be made to specific groups for specific objects. You have heard of the phenomenal successes of War Loans in Great Britain where specific objectives like the building of another "Ark Royal" were mentioned.

*Mr. N.*—Yes, my Committee have had these different points under consideration and they see the value of making an appeal which definitely stirs the imagination of the public, but what has been done in Britain could not necessarily be followed in India. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the vast amounts of money contributed to War Loans in Britain have followed the reduced spending power of the public, which has come about by rigid rationing. Even so, an appeal such as that which was made to the people of Edinburgh last year when they were asked to produce enough money to build another "Ark Royal" was a sufficient incentive to bring in the money in a few days time.

### Rousing Popular Enthusiasm

My Committee would like to appeal in a similar way either generally throughout the Province, or to certain sections or interests, but the point is to find something which will stir the imagination. If we can find something which will arouse enthusiasm we will certainly adopt it, but we want ideas. I wonder if you can think of anything yourself?

*Mr. A.*—Well, I haven't given much thought to it, but why not adopt "Aid to China" as a slogan to save? There is abundant sympathy with China in the country today and our business community can certainly realize that victory for China would open up an excellent market for our export trade.

*Mr. N.*—It is rather strange that you should mention "Aid to China" as being likely to appeal to the investing public. My Committee has, as a matter of fact, recommended to the Government of India that this objective should be stressed. Now, the reason why the recommendation had to be made to the Government of India is this. If the Madras Presidency suddenly launches an appeal on its own to encourage support for China, it might seem queer if the rest of India remained completely uninterested. It is just as much in the interests of the rest of India as it is of Madras that China should have our support and that is why my Committee has, in considering this point, first referred to the Government of India in order to secure support on an All-India basis.

### Value of Personal Contact

*Mr. A.*—I do not know much about the machinery and the methods you have adopted for making collections towards War Loans. Of one thing I am certain; paper advertising these days is a mere waste of money. It seems to me that personal contact should be established with groups like Mill-owners, Planters, Army Contractors, etc., by yourself and your Committee. If leading non-officials were to make contacts with organizations of Mill-owners, Planters, etc., I feel that there would be a very good response. Paid agents are no good to deal with such classes, but they may be appointed to address public meetings and to induce groups of professional and working classes to make small savings.

*Mr. N.*—Well, Mr. Antony, you are pushing on to my Committee a very big job of work. It is not a big Committee and all the members of it are pretty busy men. They are doing what they can individually and only last week we decided to make an appeal on the lines you have suggested. We are, as it were, farming out the different communities, or rather the different interests, as you have suggested and we are arranging either individually, or through our friends, to make this personal approach to business men and everyone else who is likely to be interested in supporting the War Effort by means of investments.

It is a big job and it is a task which requires more work put into it than one Committee can undertake. Therfore, we must, if we are to be successful, request all those who have the War Effort at heart to come forward and help us at the present time.

### Workers and Defence Loans

*Mr. A.*—One more question. I am specially interested in the working classes, as you know. No doubt, with the increased cost of living, the professional and working classes are not in a position to make much saving, but it seems to me that if the denominations of the various kinds of investments are made of the smallest value possible, here is greater likelihood of these classes making some investments. Can you possibly do it?

*Mr. N.*—I am afraid my Committee cannot help very much there. The smallest denomination at the present time is the Rs. 10 Defence Savings Certificate, or alternatively the Post Office Defence Savings Bank where an account can be opened by means of making a first deposit of not less than Re. 1. I don't see myself that I can hold out any hope of making the denominations of War Certificates or War Loans any less than they are.

I do appreciate that the salaried classes are not, at the present time, due to the increases in the cost of living, able to put aside very much money in the way of savings, but it is necessary that they should look to the future. They can, if they wish, buy Savings Certificates by means of Defence Savings Stamps, which are available in values of from As. 4 to Re. 1, so that if a man is sufficiently keen to save, he can easily do so. He must however, be encouraged by those around him. If this is done he will certainly safeguard his future and his country.

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# KEROSENE ECONOMY LAMPS

To meet the existing shortage of kerosene oil the Government of Madras have had under consideration the question of utilising vegetable oils (both edible and non-edible) for illumination purposes. Although some of these oils have been used to a limited extent in the past to light open lamps in Indian homes a more extended use has now become imperative not only because all available stocks of kerosene oil must be conserved for war purposes but also because a universal use of vegetable oils for illumination is admittedly an economic gain to the Province. Since the ordinary kerosene oil lamps do not burn vegetable oils, the Government at the outset realised that a more universal use of vegetable oils required a new type of lamp specially suited to the needs of the average Indian household. Towards this end they have not only initiated experiments at the Government School of Technology, but have also been actively encouraging the design and manufacture of special lamps. A number of such lamps and adaptations have been devised by the public and by Government departments and these have been tested by the Department of Industries and Commerce. Some of these are costly and wasteful of oil and others are complicated in design and not easy to manipulate. While each has its own special merits, it cannot be said that an ideal lamp suited to the needs of the average Indian household has yet been devised for universal application. After a series of tests on lamps and oils, the Government have come to the conclusion that for the immediate needs of the public, "Rama Deepa," the "G.S.T. Burner" and the "Government Tumbler Lamp" are suitable for general use.

"Rama Deepa" has already been recommended to the Collectors for trial in the Government Offices in East and West Godavari districts. This lamp successfully burns groundnut oil, pungam oil and tobacco seed oil. It is a portable lantern and its appearance for all practical purposes is precisely the same as that of an ordinary kerosene oil hurricane lantern. Its use therefore does not call for any special skill on the part of the user. The wick of this lamp, however, requires to be trimmed every six hours. These lamps are manufactured by the Patentee Mr. V. V. Sarma, cheap lamps suitable for the poor being specially manufactured on behalf of the Provincial Organizer, National War Front.

The G.S.T. Burner is not a new lamp, but only a new burner. It is designed to fit into an existing hurricane lantern and burn groundnut oil, pungam oil or tobacco seed oil. The fitting of this burner into an existing hurricane lamp is done by taking out the kerosene oil burner and slipping in its place the new G.S.T. Burner. This does not require any special skill as it merely fits into the existing lamp. This burner is cheap and efficient. The oil tank however requires to be filled and the wick trimmed every six hours.

The third lamp is the "Government Tumbler Lamp." This lamp may truly be called a poor man's lamp. Though its candle power is not high, it can be useful to a poor man's home where at present naked kerosene oil lamps are being used. It is portable and wind proof and burns on practically all vegetable oils both edible and non-edible such as groundnut oil, pungam oil, tobacco seed oil, neem oil, illupai oil, castor oil, and pinnakottai oil.

Further particulars relating to prices, instructions for use and centres of supply, etc., in respect of G.S.T. Burner and Government Tumbler Lamp may be obtained from the Principal, Government School of Technology, Madras, or from the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras, and particulars in respect of "Rama Deepa" from Messrs. Rama Deepa Works, Dowlaiswaram (East Godavari District).